PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dak, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,592.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M.				
12th Dec	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9000
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6622
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9021		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

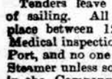
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	468	936	330	660	295	590
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	439	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
O. City of Manchester	...	.....	Dec. 15	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Dec. 1	.....	Dec. 22 1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	.....
O. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
O. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
O. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
O. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LINGA	3,171	Mon 14th Dec.	11 a.m. P D & Co
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 17th Dec.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 18th Dec.	6 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 3,037 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Dec, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 19th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

12th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,368	Saretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guironnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD, *Agent*,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec, 1908
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan, 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,388	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE. are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ericsen, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	R. Radonicich	26th Dec. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy,
Sassoon House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6716	27th Dec 08.
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909:

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6503	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8194	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA		A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 908
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail London to Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 3 including Postage.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Y okohama.	Peking.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Singapore.	Iloilo (Philippines).	
Taiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as may be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GEHIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Term may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Asung-Hsien	Jiaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco.
Chefoo	Mogtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nazaski	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwan	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE GIFTS.

COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

The largest Stock in Western India to Select from

IN FASHIONABLE

- Jewellery.
- Silver Table Ware.
- Silver Table Toilet Sets.
- Silver Decorative Articles.
- Silver Prize Cups.
- Silver Office Table Requisites.
- Electro Plated Goods.

All the latest Novelties in their most Select form.

From the 1st to 31st December we pay Postage, Insurance, and pack for Europe or India all goods purchased from us Free of Charge.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moontm of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on the terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A.1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
48 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital ..... Rs 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... " 7,57,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected, and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

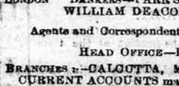
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

HOMOCEA.

For cuts, burns, scalds, bruises,
It allays pains and heals
The most unhealthy wound

INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.



THE GREAT PAIN KILLER.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Farakh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses. GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen. (Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

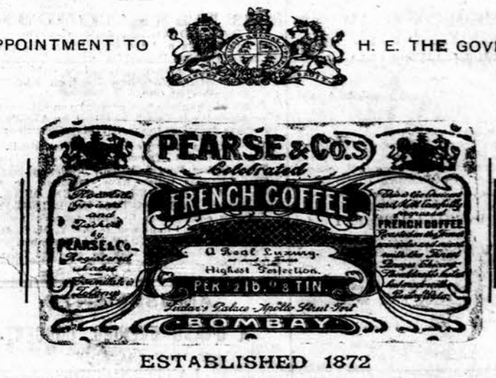
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

FRENCH & MOCHA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.



ESTABLISHED 1872
AND
FOREMOST EVER SINCE.
UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY.
The Coffee for the Millions.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, want of spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on culinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE LONDON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., LTD., 57, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

Agents for India:—TEACHER AND CO., LTD.

THE GENUINE VETARZO REMEDIES are now formally registered, and bear the words "VETARZO, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine," The New Brain and Nerve Food. VETARZO," in white letters on a red ground. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 5551 Tons, Commander Findlay, is due to SAIL hence to DUNKIRK direct, on the 15th December, 1908, and fares include passage across to London.

If sufficient inducements offer she will land passengers at Plymouth.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS' Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 14th December, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1908.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1908, and until further orders, the SPECIAL STEAMER to MANDWA will be DISCONTINUED, and Mandwa will be the first Port of call for the Jaygad Mail Steamer, sailing from Bombay at 7-30 A.M. (S.T.), on her Down Voyage, and the last Port of call for the Up Viziadrug Line Steamer.

KILLICK, NIXON and Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 10th December, 1908.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

KUTCHRA GANPAT, late of Bombay, Cutchi Visa Oswal Bania Hindu Inhabitant.

MORIZ PFAFF, late General Manager, Messrs. Wolf and Sons, Bombay, European.

GEORGE CAMPBELL HOWIN, late a 3rd Grade Engineer in His Magesty's Mint, Bombay, European.

PETER IGNATIUS BRAGANZA, a widower, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant an employee of Messrs. W and A Graham and Company, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE MORRIS, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.

FRANK WILMOT WATSON, late Assistant Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Baroda, European.

ALGERNON WARDEN, late Officiating Assistant to the Resident in charge Okhamandal District and Commandant of the Wagher Corps, Dwarka, European.

ABDUL SATTAR AWALIA SIRKAR, a Mahomedan Pilgrim, late of Saidapur.

HEERIBAI, wife of Lokhmidas Manecklal, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

LUXMIBAI, wife of Harkison Bhaichand, late of Bombay, Valand Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1908.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

MR. J. M. SINCLAIR, Commercial Agent for the Government of the State of Victoria, Australia, will be pleased TO MEET Merchants and Importers of Bombay by appointment and to furnish them information respecting the Export Trade of the State, in all products and manufactures, and to place them in communication with its principal Merchants and Exporters. Address: TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and NEW CLASSES will be formed on January, 12th, 1909.

The Entrance Examination takes place at the Institute on January 6th and 7th, 1909, commencing at 10 A. M. (S. T.)

The following are the subjects of the Examination :—

1. English Composition ... A short essay.
2. Drawing (freehand) ... Copying from blackboard.
3. Arithmetic ..... As at Matriculation.
4. Algebra ..... As at Matriculation.
5. Chemistry ..... As at Matriculation.

The Courses of Instruction are :—

1. Mechanical Engineering.
2. Electrical Engineering.
3. Textile Manufacture.
4. Technical Chemistry.
5. Sheet-metal Working and Enamelling.

The Courses 1, 2, 3, and 4, extend over four years and 5 over one year.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before January 2nd, 1909, stating the course they propose to take.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate or higher Examination of any recognised University only will be exempt from the Entrance Examination.

There is no Entrance Examination for course 5.

The following are the probable numbers of vacancies :—

Mechanical Engineering 60, Electrical Engineering 30, Textile Manufacture 30, Technical Chemistry 20, Sheet-metal Working and Enamelling 20.

The Institute is well provided with large and well-lighted Lecture Rooms, Laboratories, Library and Reading Rooms. The Workshops and Laboratories are provided with a complete and up-to-date equipment for the work of Technical Education and include a modern Electric Power Station for supplying current to the different departments.

The Textile Department is now under the control of one of the most successful Teachers in England and has recently been enlarged to enable all branches of this work to be included.

The Chemistry Department is probably the best equipped laboratory in India and is in charge of a B. Sc. (Lond.) who has had large teaching and practical experience.

There are Classes for Instruction in Motor Car Mechanics for which candidates may join up to December 7th for the present course of 6 months for the Senior Section and of 12 months for the Junior Section.

A prospectus containing all particulars may be obtained on sending 8 annas to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Provisional Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Dec. 1908, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bander; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th November, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. GROWDER & CO., LD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR BOATS
and
STEAM LAUNCHES
Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

Designs, Specifications and Estimates on application.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT LONAVALA, ten acres of LAND on Tungarli Hill, beautifully wooded, with a nice bungalow, splendid view. For particulars apply to Messrs. TAMBE and NANABHAI, ENGINEERS and ARCHITECTS, 3 Church Gate Street.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for an APPOINTMENT as CHIEF OFFICER of the Despatch Vessel "RETRIEVER." Salary Rs. 250 per mensem and Rs. 30 per mensem as a mess allowance.

Candidates must be in possession of a Master Mariner's certificate of competency.

The selected candidate will be required to pass a Medical Examination and an engagement will be made for 1 year.

He will be required to qualify for a Pilot's certificate entitling him to navigate any of the Commissioners' Vessels and to obtain a Tug Master's certificate.

On obtaining these certificates, he will, if his conduct and ability be approved be appointed as Master of the Tug "Rescue" on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem and will be eligible for promotion to appointments carrying higher emoluments.

Should the selected candidate's appointment be confirmed, service from the date of his joining the Port Commissioners' employment will be counted as qualifying for leave and pension under the Ordinary Rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, so far as adopted by the Port Commissioners.

Candidates should submit copies of testimonials and certificates stating their qualifications and age. These should be addressed to the undersigned and will be received up to the 10th January 1909.

E. W. PETLEY,
Deputy Conservator.
The 4th December, 1908.

DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION.

THE Public are invited to contribute DRESSED DOLLS for a competition.

A Gold Bangle and five other Prizes will be awarded for the six best Dressed Dolls.

The Dolls for competition will be exhibited at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on SATURDAY, 19th, December, at 4-30.

Prizes will be given to successful competitors at 5-30, after which the Dolls will be SOLD by AUCTION for Christmas donations to the following Charities :—

Dr. Gertrude Bradley's Hospital, Umarkhadi.
The Poor box, St. Thomas's Cathedral.
The Poor box, Roman Catholic Cathedral.
The following ladies have consented to act as Judges :—Lady HUGHES, Mrs. OWEN DUNN, Mrs. DAVIDSON, Dr. BENSON and Mrs. PLINSTON.

Dolls for competition to have owner's name and address affixed and to be sent to the Y. M. C. A. Hall by 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, 19th December.

Further information may be obtained from Miss Willis, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

ILLUSTRATED BY
LANTERN SLIDES,
IN THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1908,
At 9-30 P.M.

In Aid of
Y. W. C. A. BUILDING REPAIR FUND.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.
May be had at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., Y.M.C.A., and Y.W.C.A.

Popular Songs Illustrated by Beautiful Coloured Slides will be sung by

Mrs. Shanks.	Mr. Saunders.
Mrs. Valentinni.	Mr. Gillett.
Mrs. Spence.	Mr. Comfort.

The programme will also include instrumental numbers by

Mrs. Ben Hick.	Mr. Rhenius.
Mrs. Portlock.	Miss Russell will recite.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business, Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE LONDON BIOSCOPE.
TO-NIGHT!!!
ROMEO AND JULIET,
A Marvel of Modern Cinematography produced by over 40 Actors from the Lyceum at a cost of £300.
NEW FILMS :
He dreamt he was a Millionaire.

Carnival Night.	A Spanish Dancer.
The Billiard Fever.	Grand National.
Life on a Canal Boat.	A Society Hog.

3,100 feet of New Pictures.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY. 3
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P.M.
SPECIAL LATE SHOW, SATURDAY, 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, MATINEE, 5-30 P.M.
FULL THEATRE ORCHESTRA.
PRICES AS USUAL.
To-day Children Half Price to all Seats.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

NOTICE.
Owing to enormous crowds visiting our Fairy Pavilion we have decided to give a
4th EXHIBITION
ON SATURDAY, 12th DECEMBER,
From 11-15 P. M. to 12-15 P. M.
PRICES AS USUAL.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE TERRIBLE
HYDERABAD FLOODS,
Graphically illustrated from life by the
EXCELSIOR CENEMATOGRAPH,
MAIDAN, BOMBAY,
From TO-NIGHT.
These pictures were taken specially by a Cinematograph expert who happened to be present at the time of the occurrence.
The Excelsior has the sole rights of exhibiting this stirring film.

TOWN HALL.

Under the Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 15th and 16th DECEMBER.
The Most Notable Concert Organization ever to Visit the East and the only Metropolitan Company of the Season, the
HERBERT WITHERS
HERBERT WITHERS
HERBERT WITHERS
CONCERT COMPANY.
CONCERT COMPANY.
CONCERT COMPANY.
Supported by the Band of H. E. The Governor under the Direction of Mr. Behr.
World Tour 1908-09 under Direction of Charles Harrison Gibbons.
MME LUISA SOBRINO, Prima Donna Soprano.
MR. CHARLES BENNETT, Baritone.
MME MARGUERITE ELZY, F. R. A. M., Solo Pianist and Mr. Herbert Withers, Violoncellist.
Unanimous Press Endorsements.
ON DEPARTURE FROM HOME :—
"Unquestionably the strongest group of concert artistes London has loaned to the Colonies in years."—"The Telegraph".
AFTER THE OPENING CONCERT :—
"A rich and rare musical treat * * * The most brilliant entertainment ever given in Colombo, the concert of the Madame Albani Company, presented by the same enterprising and resourceful entrepreneur not excepted. Each item was a gem. Those present, and these included all that is best in musical Colombo, listened enraptured."—"The Ceylon Independent," 6th Nov.
"Certainly the strongest group of concert artistes ever heard here."—"The Times of Ceylon," 6th Nov.
"Unquestionably the best musical organization which has ever favoured Ceylon with a visit".—"Ceylon Observer", 6th Nov.
AFTER THE FIRST CONCERT IN INDIA :—
"Nothing less than an artistic triumph * * * The very best concert ever heard in Madras."—"Madras Mail," 13th Nov.
"We are of opinion that it was the best concert ever given in Madras."—"Madras Times", 13th Nov.
WITH THE VICEROY AT LUCKNOW :—
"A musical performance unparallelled, in the history of Lucknow. * * * His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Minto and Lady Hewett appeared to take keen enjoyment in the performance, it would have been difficult indeed for anyone to have resisted the charm of the many exquisite items" "Indian Daily Telegraph," Lucknow, 24th Nov.
Plan and Tickets At SOUNDY & Co.

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
ON THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 1908, AT 9-30 P.M.
MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
WILL SING
Accompanied by Capt. G. A. SULLIVAN, A.D.C.,
AND
H. E. The GOVERNOR'S BAND.
MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 1908, AT 9-30 P.M.
Seats :—Rs. 5, Rs. 3, and Rs. 2.
A few Boxes available for Purdah Parties.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club." Fort.

A LEADING AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CONCERN wants a representative for Bombay and Calcutta, respectively, who would be capable, responsible and willing to introduce its manufacture amongst the India Dry Goods Merchants. Commission only. Write to Mr. R H. MACDONALD, 532 and 534 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. State references and experience.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

CHRISTMAS TOYS. XMAS CARDS. XMAS SWEETS, CRACKERS. NUTS and all kinds of Fruits, also large assortment of Fancy Goods, suitable for Xmas Presentation.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

CHRISTMAS ENJOYMENTS.—Fancy Crackers, fresh arrivals. Provisions, Biscuits, Sweets, Chocolate Marzipan, Stockings.—HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meadows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour excursions, Towing, etc., always available powerful Steam Launch. Apply P. NASARWANJI and Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Lockets to General Clerks. The original and only firm to supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Gunners and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

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LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20", Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

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"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Inquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

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FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
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Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice ! ! !
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

AN AUCTION SALE
OF A
COLLECTION OF CHINA,
WORKS OF ART
AND
CURIOSITIES,
WILL BE HELD ON
WEDNESDAY, 16th
AND
SATURDAY, 19th Instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AT THE CARPET DEPOT,
MEDOW STREET,
(CORNER OF BELL LANE),
By
MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office : BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 3	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	8 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE DEMAND
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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
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ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
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ORIENTAL
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COMPANY, LIMITED.
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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

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JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
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FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form :—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
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UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
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LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
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Thorough Education in all its Branches.
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Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.
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Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,
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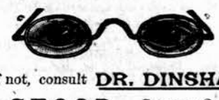
Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man ?



If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)
"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.
Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.
STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.
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CAUTION :—This is the only Original firm of
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Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man.—Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of the diseases has been the famed philosopher's stone ; been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds ; and far beyond the mere power—it such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without fear and, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave not taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England direct from the proprietors, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

SALES BY AUCTION.

CHANCE FOR MUSEUMS.

A most valuable and rare Antique China, Porcelain and other curiosities, consisting of jade stones, snuff bottles, screens and brass ware. A very rare and fine collection mostly from Tientsin and Pekin Loot, bought from foreign troop, and the interior of China.

Under instructions from Mr. J. David of Messrs. Li Fang Ming, of Shanghai, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, the above collection, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th and 19th December, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), respectively, at the Carpet Depot, Medow Street, at the corner of Bell Lane. This rare and valuable collection have just landed from China, consisting of fine specimens of Ming Dynasty and Taing Dynasty, Kanghe, Yung-Cheng, Keng-lung, Kia-King, Tao-Kwang and etc., etc. Some white and blue Nankin porcelain, some in 5 colours and some in 3 colours, also a few enamalled fine pieces. There are many famile Verte, famile Naire and famile rose.

The goods will be on view on Monday, the 14th December.

Catalogue will be issued when ready.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.—SANJANA & Co. 7, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents to the world-famous manufacturers, Messrs. Lilley and Skinner, Ltd., London, invite attention of Dealers as well as of the General Public to their excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Sandles, Boot Creams, Boot-trees, etc. Favourable terms to Dealers. Persons desirous of opening Boot Departments will be given special facilities. Agents wanted everywhere.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN NURSE, for a child, 2 years, good Testimonials essential. Apply Box No. 744, C/o the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE ! FOR SALE !!

TWENTY YEARS OF Technical Education in Bombay being a record of the Rise and Progress of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute from 1887 to 1907 with numerous Illustrations and several Appendices giving particulars of the courses of Instruction, the Equipment of the different Departments, the Employment of Passed Students, etc., etc., by RAMKRISHNA M. C

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

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For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Alexandria, 2,194 tons, Captain A G. Fry sailed on yesterday for Genoa and Dunkirk with a genreal cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain J G LeBrocq will sail to-day for Rangoon, via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons aptain A Tait sailed yestesday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Wearmouth 2,339 tons, Captain W. Catto arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced strong N. E. monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and fine weather from Ceylon to Bombay.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello 3,327 tons, Captain R. L. Webster arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. and 2 Misses Hugget, Mrs. Catto and Mrs. Baldway, Mrs. Reed and infant, Mr. Goodfellow, Mr. Bains and Mr. Watson.

THE steamer, Hidalgo 2,760 tons Captain J. Boxhall, arrived in harbour yestrday from Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Verawa 2,176 tons Captain G S. Emmette arrived in hadbour yesterday from Calcutta and Coastports with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE steamer Vellore 3,168 tons Captain J. Pattee sailed yesterday for Genoa and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gerd 750 tons Captain A. M, Andreason sailed yesterday for Bang Kok with a general a cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Benares 4,320 tons Captain D Morrison will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer London Hall 3,293 tons Captain J N Main sailed yesterday for Hall and Antwerp with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr W Trun, Mr G Wintworth and Mr R Jarman.

THE steamer Kilkerran 2,412 tons Captain T Smith will sail to-day for Portonovo with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 11.

Ardgovan .....2735 Johnston .....T M & Co
Arcadia .....3374 Hayward .....P & O Co
Africa .....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Bezwada.....3270 Le Brocq .....M M & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evetsen....W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Chatrang .....1917 ....Kneebvarn.....M M & Co
Clematis .....2329 Davies .....J M & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon, London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Eastville.....2906 Wright .....James M & Co
Elgin.....2413 Potts .....W & A G & Co
Fife.....2494 Harr son .....The Bombay Co
Falls of Moness...Sheelston .....W & A G & Co
Hidalgo .....2760 Boxhall .....P Muir & Co
Ingoldsby .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Kt Templar.....4601 Gihill.....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkerran .....2413 Smith .....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser .....K N & Co
Nawab.....2041 Parkhill.....T M & Co
Oolobaris.....3437 Chappell.....M M & Co
Othello.....3327 Webster.....P Muir & Co
Purley .....2785 Prischett .....W & A G & Co
Ramufels .....3523 Krippner .....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz.....2523 Baldwin .....Shah S N Co
Strathness.....2812 Lamont.....W & A G & Co
Strathclyde.....2842 Crerar ...Shaw Wlalned & Co
Silsette.....2381 Lewellin .....P & O Co
Virawa.....2176 Rammelsi .....M M & Co
Waroonga.....1607 Bambet .....M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2389 Gotto.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamiwaki	...	...Kobe	15-12 M Y Kaisha
D &E Kirby Bank	2033	Kerr Leith & Antwerp			23-12 W & A G & Co
F Chyebassa	3992	Wadgo...	Hull & Antwerp		21-12 M Mackenzie & Co
M Delhi	4784	Andrews	..Shanghai		22-12 P & O Co
P Umzambi	2130	Mitchell	...Middlesbro		15-12 W & A G & Co
Q Kanzler	1865	Micholsen	.....Zanzibar		14-12 A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia	4313	Osborne	.....	L'pool ...27-12 W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino	2682	Mancini	.....Genoa	....15 12 G D Grossi
4 Capri	2718	Pedone	Shanghai	17-12 F & R S N Co
7 Praga	2335	Giffhuber	...Trieste	16-12 A L S N Co
8 Colaba	3399	Robertson	... Antwerp	12-12 M M & Co
9 City of Manchester	3562	F. O.	15-12 F K N & Co	
10 & 11 City of Benares	4330	Morrison	...K'chi.	12-12 K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leigh	...London	2-1-09 P & O Co

H W P D

Courland ...760 Ebrahim...G Ports 11-12 B S N Co Ld
Poona ...552 Samsoodin...B'Nagar 12-12 B S N Co Ltd
Saraswati.....143 Ismail ...Karachi 12-12 B S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Wearmouth s.....	Catto	Calcutta, Nov. 30
11	Salsette s	Lewellen	Aden, Dec 7
	Othello s.....	Webster	Mall, Nov 7
	Hidalgo s.....	Boxhall	Karachi, Dec 9
	Virawa s	Emmet'e.....	Calcutta, Nov 1

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Sanlon Hall s ...	Main	Hul', &c.
	Gird s	Andrerain	Bangkok. &c.
	Olympia s	Tait	Liverpool, &c.
	Alexandria s	Fry	Jenoa, &c.
	Vellore s.....	Pattee	Philadelphia

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday :—

Steamer Bazwada LeBrocq for Rangoon &c.
" City of Benares Morrison for Liverpool &c.
" Kilkerran, Smith, for Portonovo.

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—

Steamer Othello, for Hull &c.
" Circassia, for Liverpool &c.
" Hidalgo, for Hull.
" Virawa, for Calcutta &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
2	Alcana	Calcutta
4	Crostafels	Antwerp
7	Palamcotta	Negapatam
8	Fumi Maru	Balik Papam
8	Clan Stuart	Coast
8	Pentakota	Rangoon
9	Gorgistan	London
9	Lalpoora	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, arrived at London on the morning of the 10th instant.

The P and O Company's steamer Oceana with Mails from China and Australia is expected to arrive Bombay at 10 a. m. on Sunday the 13th December.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—2 bales cotton, K Pavre and Co; 7 tons rose wood, I H Salemahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette s—1,000 cwts myrabellams, 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Madhowjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Sandon Hall s—3,075 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.
Hidalgo s—20,000 cwts cottonseed, 16,240 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 14,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers; 320 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 10,646 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 10,623 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—800 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 116 bales cotton, Ta'a Sons and Co; 275 bales cotton, Bamje and Co; 420 bales cotton, F F Camphell and Co; 110 bales cotton seed. J A Begbee and Co; 1,170 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—1,108 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 bales twist J A Begbie and Co; 113 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 66 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey; 1,950 cwts myrabollams. W Becher; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, John Fichiri; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 503 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor; 25 bales hem, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Hidalgo s—1 bale woollencarpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

R Rubaltino s—13 cases ganza, Nusserwanji Bros. and Co.
Hidalgo s—2 bales woollencarpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—5,298 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 3 pots rose-oil, M Jabberbhey.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co, 1,650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Alexandria s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Go; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
R Rubattino s—1,875 cwts gingellyseed, 4,211 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 700 bales cotton, 1,160 cwts castorseed, 1,990 cwts teel seed. Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 53 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 350 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, M Bhimjie; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GATHENBURG.

Hidalgo s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—3,361 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 7 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 6 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,037 cwts gingellyseed, Worman and Co; 7,750 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,034 cwts gingellyseed, Worman and Co; 37 cwts olibanum, D Kanji; 50 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy; 195 cwts turmeric, G Suchedina and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Praga s—1 bale carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 10 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 450 cwts sharkfins, A Allarakhia and Co; 42 cwts sharkfins, E Moledona; 2,250 cwts onions R E Badachanji; 150 bales twist, M M Essobhoy: 1,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Wakamiya Maru s—1,500 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—150 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamiya Maru s 100 bales cotton, Watahghandy and Sons; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 260 bales cotton, R D Mostern and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 71 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 100 cwts gum, A H Mowjee and Co, 890 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Wakamiya Maru s—400 bales cotton, M B Maisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamiya Maru s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Nov. 12.

The following passengers are booked to proceed today by P. and O. Co's steamer "Salsette," Commander Lewelin, connecting with ste mer. "Moldavia" for London :—

Augustine, Mr P L
Brown, Mr A
Baldwin, Mr
Corry, Capt and Mrs M and infant
Dunbar, Mr L G
Duxbury, Mrs and infant
Dubash, Mr and 1 servant
Edgell, Miss
Fergie, Miss
Forbes, Mr D
Grant, Maj A
Gannier, Mr C N
Hodson, Mr B S
Hodsdinets, Ld J R
Hayley, Mr H E C
Holloway, Mr F J H
Khanna, Mr J H
King, Rev J B
Lamboorn, Mr G E
Norman, Mr A F
Rose, Mrs F C
Robertson, Mr G E
Smith, Mr C W J
Scott, Miss M L
Sallice, Mr F J
Thurston, Mr E
Vincent, Mr and Mrs F A
Van Heck, Mr A H
Watson, Mr A
Wilson Morrow, Mr A

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HUNT—Nov. 19, at Lorrendon Lodge, Beddington Lane, near Croydon, the wife of Edmund Henderson Hunt, F. R. C. S., of Secunderabad, India, of a son.
SMITH—Nov. 19, at 4 Eaton Terrace, S. W., the Hon. Mrs. Wilfrid Abel Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—SKINNER—Nov. 17, at St. Mary's Church, Bishops Lydeard, Somerset, Ibbotson, Elliot Clark, of Calcutta, to Kathleen Mary, daughter of the late A. C. Skinner.
HART—REEVES—Nov. 18, at the Parish Church of St. Margaret, Lee, Charles Harry Hart, Army Service Corps, to Beatrice Annie, daughter of the late John Reeves.
KNIGHT—THOMPSON—Nov. 17, at the Parish Church, Dundrum, co. Dublin, the Rev. Oliver H. Knight, C. M. S., Matsuye, Japan, to Edith Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. R. Wade Thompson, J. P.
MULLER—HOOMAN—Nov. 18, at St. John's Church, Torquay, Lieut. Arthur Gardiner Muller, R. N., H. M. S. Liffey, to Eveleen Maude, daughter of T. C. Hooman.
TARLETON—O'NEILL—Nov. 18, at St. Michael's Church, Teignmouth, Herbert Percy Tarleton, of the Imperial Indian Police, to Norah, daughter of Major O'Neill.
WALFORD—POWIS—Nov. 19, at the Servite Priory, S. W., Lionel Julian Walford to Milicent Ethel, daughter of the late Major H. H. Powis (38th) North Staffordshire Regt.

DEATHS.

IRBDELL—Nov. 23, at Heathcot, Tavistock Road, Croyden, Col. James Shrubb Iredell, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 69.
JAMESON—Nov. 21, at Medrox, Tighnabruaich, Lieut. Col. Robert Jameson, late I. M. S., aged 66.
JUSPICE—Nov. 19, in London, Major-Gen. William Olive Jutice, C. M. G., aged 78.
LITTLER—Nov. 23, at 89 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W., Sir Ralph Littler, C. B., K. C.

LONAVLA.

BIRTH.

MARR—December 9, at Lonavla, to Dr. and Mrs. Marr, of a daughter.

KURLA.

BIRTH.

D'SILVA—December 10, at Kurla, wife of John J. D'Silva, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

OATES—BROOK—December 3, at Gopalpur, Kangra, Renfrie I. Oates, to Ethel Edna, second daughter of Mrs. St. Clair Brook and Captain R. W. C. Brook, late 99th Wiltshire Regiment, by Rev. Father Victor, O. C., of Amritsar.

DEATHS.

FITZE—December 4, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, William Henry Fitze, aged 76.
HOULSTON—December 6, at the Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore, Annie, wife of Charles John Houlston, and for 25 years Head Mistress of "St. Andrew's High School for girls," Bangalore, aged 60 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 2m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 3m. ; High water, 2-1m., 1-48a. ; Low water, 8-11m., 7-31a.
Bombay Extra Races, first day.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m.
Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 3m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 3m. ; High water, 2-35m., 2-26a. ; Low water, 8-55m., 8-6a.
Bombay Hunt, Parla.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 16th, Last Quarter, 2h. 42-5m. a.m. ; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h. 19-7m. p.m. ; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m. ; Dec. 15th, in Apogee, 0h. p.m. ; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, December 14.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p. m. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 3-9m., 3-8a. Low water, 9-46m., 8-47a.
Tuesday, December 15.—Meeting of the Co-operative Conference, Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, 4 p. m. Herbert Withers Concert Company, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h., 4m. High water, 3-47m., 4-2a. Low water, 10-51m., 9-39a.
Wednesday, December 16.—Meeting of the Co-operative Conference, Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Herbert Withers Concert Company, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 4m. ; High water, 4-28m., 5-27a. ; Low water, 0-0m., 11-5a.
Thursday, December 17.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Framji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p. m. Empire Theatre, Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, 9-30 p. m. Co-operative Conference, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m. ; High water, 5-25m., 7-0a.; Low water, 0-56a.
Friday, December 18.—Co-operative Conference, Secretariat, 11-30 a. m. Sun rises, 7h. 6m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 6-27m, 8-18a.; Low water, 0-38m., 1-43a.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Conversational meeting announced in the programme at Mr. B. S. Turkhud's house has been postponed. The usual class of the Brotherhood will meet in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday, the 13th December 1908, at 9 a. m. (S. T.), when Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., will expound Plato's Republic. This is his last lecture during this term and the Brotherhood will be closed till 9th January, 1909.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMNASIUM AND GYMKHANA.—A general meeting of the original members will be held at the Sir Khanumbai Jehangir Pavilion of the above-mentioned Institution-Co-operage on 12th December punctually at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to-day. I. To adopt the Rules prepared by the Committee. The Rules are placed on the table of the Khanumbai Pavilion of the Gymkhana for the inspection of the members. II. To authorise the secretaries to sign the agreement with the Improvement Trust to lay the water-pipe. III. To make arrangement to open the Gymkhana and other business as may be brought forward.

THE FAVOUR OF A VISIT TO THE FASCINATING SHOW-ROOMS AT

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

59, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SPECIAL DISPLAY FOR THIS SEASON.

DOLLS, LADIES' HATS, BELTS, HAND BAGS, PURSES, SETS COMBS, NECKLACES, POWDER BOXES, GAMES, &c.

THE GRAND XMAS BRAN PIE WILL BE OPEN

From MONDAY, 21st Dec, 1908.

Annas 12 and Rs. 1-8 a dip.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-day at 6 p.m., under the direction of Mr. A. W. Maffiggiani, Bandmaster :—

March	Regina Margherita	Bernardini
Overture	French Comedy	K Bela
Song	The Everlasting Day	Bevan
Spanish	Valse Sevilla	Matador
Selection	The Girl from Kay's	Godfrey
Schottische	The Pride of Arran	F Fare
Song	God Bye	Josti

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With the kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following selection of Music at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow, Sunday, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

March	Pamposo	J. Ord. Hume
Overture	Giovanna D'Arco	Verdi
Dance	Hungarian	Braham
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Valse	Sur la Plage	Waldteufel
Selection	The Three Little Maids	Rubens
Galop	Under Danner and Blitz	Strauss

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malasdaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	The Light Horse	Von Blon
Overture	Stradella	Flotow
Gavotte	The way of the Heart	Paul Lincke
Reminiscences of	All Nations	Godfrey
Romance	Stauchen	Csibulka
Valse	Beautiful Danube	J Strauss
Descriptive Piece	A Hunting Scene	Bucalossi

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT "NOOR BAUG."—Yesterday afternoon the leading members of the Native community and others attended at "Noor Baug," Mazagon, to participate in the festivities and rejoicings going on there, in connection with a marriage in the family of the Khoja Patriarch and Philanthropist, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt. "Noor Baug" was gaily decorated for the occasion with flags, bannerets and bunting, and palm leaves and evergreens; and the bungalow and garden grounds were superbly illuminated in the evening, when the rites in connection with the nuptials of Mr. Rahimtulla, son of Sir Currimbhoy, were solemnized. The guests were accorded a cordial reception by the Khoja Knight and his sons, Mr. Mahomedbhoy and Fazalbhoy, and were escorted to the reception shamianah. The festivities were continued till a late hour, and Sir Currimbhoy received the hearty congratulations of his friends on the happy termination thereof.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF CONTRABAND OPIUM.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presideney Magistrate, Inspector Cowasji Jamsetji Petigara, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Eknath Namdeo, with being in possession of 7lbs. and 4 tolas of contraband opium. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution Mr. F. B. Motiwalla, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the 30th November last, Mr. Kuverji Edalji Kothawalla, Excise Inspector, having received certain information, went, accompanied by Excise Inspectors Kees and Framji Jehangir Karaka, and Inspector Petigara, to the accused's shop at Crawford Market, when 7lbs. and 4 tolas of contraband opium was found along with stock of Government opium. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating the opium in question did not belong to him and he did not know how it came to be there.

Further hearing was adjourned.

SARASVATI MILLS.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Sarasvat Mills, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presided. The following special resolution was passed that from 1st January 1909, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., be appointed agents of the mill, in the room of Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram & Co., the present agents, on certain terms specified in draft agreement.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman resumed hearing of the suit brought by Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Pheroz against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,360 being twelve months' salary at the rate of Rs. 280 per mensem, and such sum as may be found due on taking accounts for loss of interest in the Municipal Pension Fund, and Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal from service and loss of reputation on account of the wrongful acts of the defendants, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Wadia continued to address the Court on behalf of the plaintiff. He said that his client was dismissed from the service of the Municipality on the 12th July 1907 for misconduct and when one municipality had dismissed him he cannot get work in any other municipality. For the last one year and more his client had been out of employ and had suffered not a little from the order of dismissal passed against him. The reason alleged for dismissal was neglect of duty in regard to the water arrangements and inability to cope with emergency. Mr. Edwardes also referred to a judgment of the Small Causes in Contractor's case. Counsel then showed that his client had nothing to do with the matter and that he had not deceived the previous Commissioners, as Mr. Edwards had erroneously supposed. Counsel then read a portion of the judgment. With regard to his client's carelessness and neglect of duty at the previous fires, counsel said we have the evidence of Mr. Sheppard who said that only on one occasion he had reprimanded the water works engineer in connection with the Colaba fire. We have also the evidence of Mr. Sheppard to show that he actually complimented the plaintiff in connection with the Chukla-street fire. Counsel then commented on the evidence produced in connection with the closing and opening of valves in the sluices. He said that the story of the witnesses on behalf of the defendant with regard to this matter was entirely false. Neither Balanor Narayan had told Mr. Sherring that the sluice was opened. They were examined by Mr. Sherring twice, both on the night of the fire and the day after, and from those enquiries, it was established that plaintiff was not responsible.

ALLEGED CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

With regard to the subsequent charges of bribery and misappropriation brought against his client, counsel said that in Vakil's case, he himself and his plumber were both accomplices, and that his client should have been charged criminally. They did not do so, because they thought they would lose the case. Mr. Vakil was certainly a tool in the hands of somebody, and Yusuf Ali was certainly an untruthful witness. It was found out in evidence that both of them had seen first a lady in the house, when they had gone to the house of the plaintiff. Counsel said that as a matter of fact there could not be any lady in the house on that day, plaintiff having sent his family, as was already stated, to Lanauli. Counsel then said that the plumber who really did work was not Yusuf Ali but one Nurbhoy who was the licensed plumber. With regard to the book of Mr. Vakil, counsel said it was not a book regularly kept in the ordinary course of business. The whole book begins with an entry of "M.P." and that entry, counsel said, was a suspicious entry, judged from the writing. What guarantee was there that "M.P." referred to Mulla Pherozo? Mulla Pheroze is one name and a Parsee writing a Parsee name would abbreviate the name to "M" only and not M.P. The fact that he went to Mr. Edwardes simply because Mulla Pheroze had again asked him for a bribe of Rs 200 was simply absurd; the real truth was that he wanted to favour some one at the expense of the poor plaintiff. Even believing that the entry in the book was correct, it must have been a payment which he had paid to the Municipal plumbers. If the plaintiff had received a bribe on the 1st of November, what was the necessity of plaintiff's sending Mr. Pinto to examine and report the water arrangements of Mr. Vakil? The whole thing appeared to be a farce. Mr. Pinto was not called as a witness.

Continuing counsel said that in all the three charges against his client, there were generally two people associated in connection with the transaction. First we have Mr. Vakil and his plumber, Yusuf Ali; then Mr. Telang and his Mehta; and then Mr. Price and Mr. Zurhorst.

Regarding Mr. Telang's affair, counsel asked whether it was possible for an officer in the Municipality drawing nearly a salary of Rs. 300, to go to people when he had not seen before and what was still more striking to wait for the payment of a bribe. With regard to the case of Mr. Price, counsel said that it was not possible that plaintiff would swallow that amount when he had made endorsement on the letter "Receive this Rs. 200" and when that had passed through the office and the acting Executive Engineer of Water Works. Counsel then commented on the evidence of Mr. Price in connection with the interview he had with plaintiff, and said that he must have in his mind what Mr. Zurhorst had already told him. Counsel then said that Zurhorst's Book did not support him at all.

Continuing counsel then commented on the entries in Mr. Zurhorst's book and said that it was not regularly kept. With regard to Mr. Telang's case, counsel said that both Mr. Pallonji and Mr. Chandabhoy in their examination had disproved the statement of the defendant. Mr. Telang has also told us that he had never complained to anybody that Rs. 200 was paid as a bribe to Mulla Pheroze. The story of this payment was one which was got up by Vagh who, it was admitted, used to see Mr. Telang. Till October 1904, plaintiff had nothing to do with the ward in which Mr. Telang's chawl was situated. Further, in connection with the water arrangements of the chawl, there was a series of correspondence between Mr. Telang and the Commissioner of the Municipality. These were then read by the counsel; most of these letters had nothing to do with the plaintiff, for at that time he was not in charge of the ward. The allegation against the plaintiff that Pallonji Plumber gave him Rs. 200 and that Chandabhoy knew it, was absolutely false.

In conclusion Counsel said that there was no misconduct at all on the part of the plaintiff and that he was unjustly dealt with. The theory that one man was not able to open or close the sluice-valves was disproved the other day when plaintiff himself tried the experiment when the Court recently inspected the place. Counsel said that the subsequent charges were all got up and the order of dismissal was entirely wrong. He therefore submitted that his client was, under the circumstances, entitled to a substantial amount of damages and that was his whole case.

Mr. Lowndes then quoted authorities to show that plaintiff was rightly dismissed. The question in this case was whether there was a reasonable enquiry and as a result of that enquiry, it was found that plaintiff was guilty of gross misconduct and so he was dismissed and that is justified by both reasons of law and fact.

His Lordship said that judgment in the case was reserved.

THE STORY OF A BERAR TEHSILDAR.

His Deposits with a Bombay Firm.

YESTERDAY on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard a suit brought by Mahomed Abdul Kudus against Mulji Brothers and Jumani, a partnership, carrying on business in Horaby Road, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants' firm may be directed to render an account of all monies deposited by the plaintiff with the firm, and to disclose and produce to him all accounts, vouchers, and documents; that an account may be directed to be taken of all the sums paid by plaintiff to defendants' firm, and all sums withdrawn by him; and that the sum payable by defendants may be ascertained, etc. Mr. Padshah and Mr. V. P. Vaidya, instructed by Messrs. Dinshaw and Dhurumsey, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated he was a Tehsildar in the Berars till he retired from service in 1905. During the period of his service, he formed the acquaintance of Ahmed Sulleman Jumani, a member of the defendants' firm, who was then a servant in a merchant's firm at Akola. Plaintiff came to Bombay in August 1906 after disposing of his property in Hyderabad, with the intention of settling here. On his arrival in Bombay, he kept his monies in the Bank of Bombay. He happened to speak to Jumani about the investment of the monies. The latter informed him that his firm were doing business in cotton as commission agents, and were making large profits on the capital they had invested in that business. There was no risk, he said, in the business; and if plaintiff kept his monies with defendants' firm, he would be able to get a very handsome profit on his investment. Plaintiff, relying on the assurances given to him by Jumani, deposited with the firm the sum of Rs. 3,000 on the 20th November 1906. He also opened a current account with the firm and paid various sums of money from time to time and also drew out monies. He also paid Rs. 600 to Vithaldas Mohonji, a salesman in the defendants' firm, in respect of which defendants had agreed to give plaintiff credit for Rs. 300. Plaintiff had repeatedly asked defendants to render an account of his monies and the profits he was assured he would be able to get. No account was rendered, and no profits paid. Eventually the firm replied that plaintiff was a partner with them in cotton purchases at Akola in the Berars; and that the account could not be made up, because the Secretary of the New Akola Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, could not come to Bombay; that the accounts had then been adjusted, and that the same could be inspected at the office of the defendants' firm. Plaintiff attended at the office with his attorney's clerk and was shown a memorandum book containing some account with the Akola Company, and showing a debit balance of Rs. 7,000. Plaintiff tried in vain to get particulars of the claims. He believed that the Akola Company was acting in collusion with the defendants' firm. After considerable delay, plaintiff received an account showing a balance payable by him to the firm. Plaintiff said he never agreed to become a partner of the Akola Company and had never authorised the firm to bring about or to form, on his behalf, any partnership with the Company, and had never authorised the dealings on which the losses were alleged to have been incurred. Plaintiff submitted he was not bound by any unauthorised dealings in which the defendants may have entered on his behalf, and that they were not entitled to debit him with any loss suffered on such business.

The defendants denied the correctness of material allegations in the plaint. It was true, plaintiff paid Rs. 3,000 into their firm. In November 1906, he requested defendants to purchase cotton on his behalf, at Akola, in partnership with the New Akola Cotton Ginning and Press Company, his share in the transactions of purchase being eight annas in the rupee, the other eight annas being the share of the Akola Company, and he authorised the firm to settle the terms and conditions regarding the partnership transactions. As a margin against the purchases, he deposited with the firm the sum of Rs.3,000, giving at the same time a letter of instructions. The firm entered into cotton transactions on his behalf in partnership with the Akola Company. The transactions resulted in losses, the plaintiff's share in which came to Rs. 5,297-12-0 for which the firm had made itself responsible to the Akola Company. Plaintiff had failed to settle the account with the firm. Defendants denied they were acting in collusion with the Akola Company in any way. Plaintiff fully authorised the cotton purchase transactions, and was responsible for his half share in the losses. Plaintiff was indebted to the firm in the sum of Rs. 2,360-0-5, which amount they counterclaimed with interest.

The hearing was proceeded with. Mr. Padshah, for the plaintiff, withdrew certain issues he had raised; and the matter was, by consent, referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

TO TH

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ESTATE OF PENROSE, SIMLA.

In the House of Commons, on Monday Nov.23 Mr. Weir asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received a petition from the owner of the estate of Penrose, Simla, which was purchased from the Rana of Koti in 1879, complaining that in the year 1900 the boundary of the estate was altered by Mr. A. Meredith, deputy commissioner of Simla, without the usual notice to the Rana; and seeing that a portion of the estate of which the present owner was deprived under the new boundary has been given to a Government Clerk who owns the adjoining land, will he order an inquiry into the whole facts of the case with a view to the original boundary being restored.

Mr. Buchanan: The memorial referred to has been received by the Secretary of State in Council, who, after full consideration, arrived at the decision that there was no reason to interfere with the Orders already passed.

MURDER OF A DACCA STUDENT.

On Tuesday Nov. 24.—Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is able to give any official information regarding the murder of a Dacca student by his fellow students, and the cause of this occurrence.

Mr. Buchanan: According to the information received by the Secretary of State, the murdered student was the principal witness in respect of a charge of kidnapping brought against the head of a political association, of which he was an ex-member. It is thought that his connection with this charge supplied the motive for the crime.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Col. Liakhoff, who led the Cossacks in the destruction of the Parliament buildings, had just been exhorting his Cossacks to destroy the Constitution and win the loot of Tabriz; and whether in view of the fact that the honour of Great Britain was involved by reason of the Anglo-Russian Convention, the right hon. gentleman proposed to take any steps in the matter.

Sir E. Grey: I do not follow the argument of the last part of the question, and I cannot see that any obligation rests upon us in consequence of the Convention to interfere in the internal affairs of Persia. But in any case, as I have received no information which leads me to think that there is any probability of Col. Liakhoff's having made any such statement, and as I do not credit the report of it, it does not seem necessary for any one to take any steps.

Dr. Rutherford asked whether, in view of the fact that Col. Liakhoff destroyed the parliamentary buildings, his retention of the position of adviser to the Shah was consistent with the dignity of the latter.

Sir E. Grey: For whatever action Col. Liakhoff took in the summer responsibility rests between him and the Shah. I do not see that any responsibility rests upon any outside Power.

Mr. Lynch: Is it not a fact that Col. Liakhoff is an officer in the active service of Russia?

Sir E. Grey: The hon. member has asked that question very often before. Col. Liakhoff is under the orders of the Shah and not of Russia.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the House any information as to the convocation of the Persian Parliament or as to the nature of the assembly which the Shah proposed to set up.

Sir E. Grey: I am informed that the Shah has issued a rescript declaring that he does not intend to convoke a Medjliss at all. I can only repeat that this is entirely contrary to the advice which has been given by both the British and Russian Governments in the interest of the maintenance of order in Persia. It is, therefore, a step for the consequences of which the responsibility must rest entirely upon the Shah.

Mr. Hart-Davies: Have any representations been made to the Shah as to his responsibility?

Sir. E. Grey: I stated in reply to the previous question that advice has been given.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Russian Government had recently issued a declaration to the effect that Russia would in no circumstances occupy the slightest portion of Persian territory, and that no Russian troops would cross the frontier unless, with England's approval, it might be found indispensable to send a small detachment to protect the lives and properties of foreigners; and what was the form of this declaration.

Sir E. Grey: I am not aware that any such declaration has been issued, nor do I think it could be expected in the form put in the question.

ROAD MARCHING ON CHANGING STATIONS.

Capt. Faber asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state what period has elapsed since British and Native regiments habitually marched by road from one station to another when changing stations; and if it is contemplated to revive the practice during peace time.

Mr. Buchanan: Although the practice of marching British and native regiments by road from station to station in peace time has become less common with the increase of railway communications, it is by no means infrequent at the present time. The occasions on which route marching is adopted are entirely in the discretion of the military authorities.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE CLERKS.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State for India is aware of the dissatisfaction on the part of the first, second, and third-rate clerks of the Royal Indian Marine with their conditions of service, and of the fact that during the last ten years their petitions to the Government of India Marine Department and to the Viceroy praying for the provision of a compassionate family pension in the event of loss of life on duty, for an increase of the and a set of special leave and pension rules, pay, been refused; that the request of the clerks fo have provision of a compassionate family pension in the event of their meeting with death in the execution of duty was sent with the recommendation of the director of the Royal Indian Marine in November 1901 to the Marine Department of the Government of India, which, however, refused to entertain it, although under the provisions of the India, Marine Act of 1887 these clerks were made subject to the strict discipline, penalties, and risk of combatant service and that while the pay of the gunners and carpenters in the Royal Indian Marine have recently been raised, the pay of the clerks has remained unchanged while though in a combatant service they are deprived of the privileges of the marine regulations, being governed by the Civil Service regulations in the particulars of leave and pension, and whether, having regard to the fact that these clerks are chiefly natives and Catholics from Goa and that the branches of the Indian Marine of similar rank, whose members are in enjoyment of greater privileges, are chiefly composed of Europeans and Protestants, the Secretary of State for India will consider the propriety of the appointment of a commission to inquire into the grievances of these clerks.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no information on the subject, but he will make inquiry.

THE PROPOSED REFORMS.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he can state the date upon which the Secretary of State will explain the reforms contemplated for India; what opportunity this ...ouse will have of becoming acquainted with ...n; and when they will actually come into force.

... Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of ...for India: Whether, when the Secretary of ...makes his statement regarding the reforms ... foreshadowed in his Majesty's gracious ...ion, a simultaneous statement will be ...s House; and whether this House will ...n opportunity for discussing the state-

...n: I will answer this question and ... member for Nottingham on the ...ber. I am unable at present to ...reply which I gave to the hon. ...n on Thursday last.

...ENROSE, SIMLA.

...—Mr. Weir asked ... State for India, ...ate of Penrose, Simla, was purchased from the Rana of Koti in 1879 will he explain why Mr. A. Meredith, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, made an order altering the boundary of the estate without giving the Rana the required notice; and, seeing that in 1903 a similar interference in the affairs of a Native State resulted in an order by Mr. Meredith being cancelled after an independent inquiry under the direction of Lord George Hamilton will he again consider the expediency of ordering similar independent inquiry in regard to the Penrose estate case.

Mr. Buchanan: No objection, so far as the Secretary of State is aware, was raised by the Rana of Koti at the time of the Deputy-Commissioner's order of 1900, but it is still open to the Rana to make any representations he may think fit to the Government of India. The Secretary of State will not be in a position to consider any such representations till they are brought before him in the form of a memorial in accordance with the rules. It is the fact that in 1903, in a case which was hardly similar to the present one, further inquiry was ordered by the Secretary of State in Council on the consideration of a memorial. But as stated in my reply of the 23rd inst, the Secretary of State in Council saw no reason, on consideration of the memorial submitted to him in the present case, to interfere with the orders passed.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

On Thursday, Nov. 26—Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the manifestations of the results of the education at present given, the Government of India contemplates any drastic change in the existing system.

Mr. Buchanan: The general educational policy of the Government of India is declared in their resolution of March 11, 1904, and the Secretary of State is not aware that they intend to introduce any drastic change in that policy.

THE COCONADA RIOTS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that a punitive police force has been quartered on the town of Coconada in consequence of certain riots which occurred therein: whether, seeing that under Clause 5, Section 15, of the Police Act of 1861 provision is made for the exemption of any class of the inhabitants from liability to bear any portion of the cost of such force, he will say whether the European merchants in the town lie under any suspicion of being party to the riots; and, if not, why the local government has not exercised the power of exemption conferred on it by the above-mentioned provision of the law.

Mr. Buchanan: The Government of Madras have power to exempt any class of the community from liability to share the cost of the additional police quartered at Coconada. The Secretary of State has no information as to how they have exercised that power: he considers that the matter should be left to their discretion.

INDIAN POLICY.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Prime Minister whether he would arrange that the House should receive a statement regarding the intentions of his Majesty's Government towards Indian reform simultaneously with the House of Lords; and whether he would afford that House an opportunity of discussing the same this session.

Mr. Asquith: The Secretary of State for India hopes to be able to make a statement on Indian policy on or about Dec. 14, and he will, at the same time, lay papers before Parliament comprising the proposals of the Government of India and his own reply. A very short Bill will be necessary, and we shall present it next session. That seems to me to be the best occasion for a discussion here, when members will have had time to consider the papers and their reception in India.

Dr. Rutherford: Does not the right hon. gentleman think that it would be fairer to this House to give it an opportunity for discussing the statement of Dec. 14 on the same day as it is made?

Mr. Asquith: No sir I think not. The Secretary of State will make his statement separately.

Mr. MacNeill: Will the right hon. gentleman see so far as possible that matters of great public interest shall be communicated first to this House rather than to the House of Lords?

Mr. Asquith: Yes, sir. I feel that quite as strongly as any member of the House of Commons, but when the responsible Minister is in the House of Lords it is only natural that the first statement should be made in that place.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether there was any serious danger to lives or property of foreign subjects in Persia before the Parliament was dispersed and the Constitution destroyed by Col Liakhoff and his Cossacks.

Sir E. Grey: There was the danger of general disorder and bloodshed, but it was not thought that foreigners were in special danger.

Mr. Rees: Does the right hon. gentleman accept the statement that the Constitution was destroyed by Col. Liakhoff, and are these Cossacks Persian subjects?

Sir E. Grey: The Cossacks were Persian subjects and acted under the orders of the Shah; but I do not make myself responsible for any statements other than those which I make. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether, in view of the refusal of the Shah of Persia to act on the advice of the British and Russian agents in reference to the granting of a Constitution, the Russian officers now in the service of the Shah would be withdrawn.

Sir E. Grey: The last phase is that the Shah is going to give a Constitution, and the contingency mentioned does not therefore arise.

Mr. Dillon: Can the right hon. gentleman give any information as to the character of the Constitution?

Sir E. Grey: No. sir; nor do I think it is for us to decide its character.

Major Anstruther-Gray: May I ask the date of the last phase?

Sir E. Grey: I think two or three days ago; at any rate, very recently.

Mr. Lynch: Is it to be a new Constitution or a revival of the old Constitution?

Sir E. Grey: That is covered by the answer which I have given I am not prepared to be responsible for the internal affairs of Persia. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether any representations had been made to the Shah respecting the grant of a Constitution, such as was desired by the Nationalists, and an amnesty to those who resisted the "coup d'Etat" of June 1908, prior to the recent decision of the Shah not to grant a Constitution; and, if so, would papers concerning such representations be laid upon the table of the House.

Sir E. Grey: As I have already stated representations have been made from time to time. I could of course publish papers about Persia, but they would contain very unfavourable comments upon the action of the Shah and his Ministers, and also upon the conduct of the Mejliss. I am sure they would not give pleasure to any party of the Persians and I do not think the publication would be helpful to Persia or that any public interest would be served by it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs whether, before bringing pressure to bear, in concert with his Majesty's Government, upon the Shah of Persia in favour of the revival of the Persian Constitution, the Government of Russia was taking steps to recall Col. Liakhoff, who was instrumental in the suppression of that Constitution and how it was proposed to persuade the Shah of the indentity of aims persued by the two Powers while that Russian officer continued in the exercise of the important function which he filled in Persia at the present time.

Sir E. Grey: The Russian Government must deal with Russian officers as they think proper. I should certainly not admit that our dealings with British officers were to be influenced by the pressure and applied through a foreign Parliament. I imagine that other Governments have the same feeling; and the question put on this subject by the hon. member for Ripon seem to me calculated to defeat their own object, if that is their object, in so far as they have any effect at all. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lynch: Will the right hon. gentleman answer the last part of my question?

Sir E. Grey: I do not think that is a question which I am called upon to answer. His Majesty's Government are responsible for the policy they pursue.

Mr. MacNeill: As far as Persia is concerned, are the English and Russian Governments one and the same?

Sir E. Grey: The two Governments have joined in representations to the Shah to carry out his own pledges given to his own people with regard to the Constitution. I have been somewhat doubtful with regard to that step, because it is a departure from the strict letter of the policy of non-intervention. But on the other hand, if the present disorder in Persia is continued, there is still greater risk of intervention; and the course which have adopted has, therefore, been chosen as the lesser of two evils.

THE LORDS AND THE LICENSING BILL.

Summoned by the Marquess of Lansdowne, a largely-attended gathering of Unionist Peers was held at Lansdowne House on Nov. 24, to consider what attitude they should adopt towards the Bill.

Lord Lansdowne opened the proceedings by explaining that the object of the meeting was to decide the course of action that should be adopted by the party when the Licensing Bill would come up in their Lordships' House for second reading. There were, he pointed out, two courses open to them. They might put forward a direct motion for the rejection of the Bill on second reading, or they might vote for its passing that stage and consider its provisions in detail in committee. He had made up his mind as to the course which he preferred, which, he said, was to vote for the rejection of the Bill on second reading. The Bill violated every principle of equity, he said, and the Government had not public opinion at their backs in putting it forward. It was his belief that if they gave the Bill a second reading and attempted to introduce amendments, the question of privilege would be raised, and it might result, after the measure had gone back to the House of Commons, in its being passed on that ground. Lord Lansdowne made the further point that if they were to vote for the second reading it might be contended that they were in favour of the principle of the Bill, and he certainly was not. He concluded by submitting the following resolution:

"That this House, while ready to consider favourably any amendments which experience has shown to be necessary in the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, declines to proceed further with a measure which, without materially advancing the cause of temperance, would occasion grave inconvenience to many of his Majesty's subjects, and violate every principle of equity in its dealings with the numerous classes whose interests will be affected by the Bill."

The Earl of Jersey seconed the resolution, and spoke strongly against the Bill.

Lord St. Aldwyn was in favour of the Bill having a second reading on certain conditions. He made it clear to begin with that he was opposed to many of its provisions, and that drastic amendments would be necessary in committee. He thought the House of Lords should stand up for its privileges as a revisionary Chamber. It was his intention to ask Lord Crewe whether it was the Government's intention to raise the question of privilege as to any amendments which the House of Lords might put forward. In the event of their doing so he would vote for the rejection of the measure. At the moment, however, he desired to retain freedom of action as to what course he would adopt. Even if he did not vote against the second reading, he might be indicated, not go against his party in the matter, but refrain from going into the division lobby at all.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh also wished to retain his freedom of action. He thought—he did not put it higher—that the Bill should be read a second time. A similar view was taken by Lord Milner. Lord Milner said that he thought the Peers would be unwise at this early stage to reject the measure without attempting to amend it in the points which they considered obnoxious.

The Earl of Lytton spoke in support of the Bill being allowed to have a second reading and dwelt in somewhat emphatic terms upon the widespread feeling throughout the country that a strong temperance measure was necessary.

Lord Avebury said that he thought some of the speeches, and, indeed, the terms of the suggested resolution as originally drafted, laid too exclusive stress upon the injurious effect of the Bill as affecting the brewers and the public-house interest. He thought it desirable they should recognise the fact that the Bill deeply concerned the shareholders and members of insurance companies, banks, and building societies, as well as a vast number of small capitalists, who had invested money in the debentures of brewery companies.

The Earl of Carlisle avowed himself as generally in favour of the Bill, and expressed his view that it would be extremely injudicious and unfortunate if the Peers were to reject the measure.

A resolution in favour of Lord Lansdowne's proposal was carried by an overwhelming majority.

In accordance with this decision Lord Lansdowne on Nov. 25 gave notice in the House of Lords of his intention to move the rejection of the Bill.

In the Lords, therefore on Nov. 26, the Earl of Crewe moved the second reading of the Bill. Referring to the decision of the Unionist Peers on the previous day to reject the measure, he said that House was often an assembly of foregone conclusions but he did not remember another occasion on which the conclusion had been so completely and so cynically foregone as on this. He thought they would not find it easy to justify their action in refusing to amend the measure. The Marquess of Lansdowne moved the rejection of the Bill. Their objections to it, he said, were fundamental, and it was not their business to send an entirely different measure back to the Commons. All the more important clauses seemed to touch the Commons' privileges, and there was no reason to think that the Government would be less insistent upon these than they were in the case of the Lords' amendments to the Old-age Pensions Bill. Viscount St. Aldwyn appealed to the Government to consider drastic amendments and induce the Commons to waive their privileges. Supposing the Bill was rejected on second reading, he asked if they could not bring up next week another measure, embodying thirty of the clauses, which were of a useful kind, and on which he thought a settlement was possible. The Bishop of London, who spoke earlier, warned the House of the evil consequences of rejecting the Bill,

At the present rate of decline, says the "Daily Chronicle," there will be a Budget deficiency at the end of March next of £8,836,000. Mr. Asquith estimated for a decrease of £2,188,000., leaving a net deficiency of £6,640,000. The decreases are spread over every department of the public revenue—Customs, Excise, estate duty, stamps, income tax, the Suez Canal, house duty, &c.—except Crown lands and miscellaneous, which show a slight increase. It is probable that the rate of decline for the last quarter may be somewhat checked by the settlement of the cotton strike and the revival of trade in some branches of industry, and it is also likely that the income tax under the new system will yield more than last year, but Mr. Lloyd George must be prepared to face a deficit of £6,000,000. And he has to meet a great, almost unprecedented, increase in expenditure. First comes the new burden of old age pensions, for which Mr. Asquith made no provision when the Act was passed. The first year's outlay for old age pensions cannot be less than £6,000,000, and is more likely to be £7,000,000. Next comes the Navy. In the light of recent developments, and of Mr. Asquith's promises, it will be impossible as it is inexpedient to keep the estimates for the Navy at last year's figure. In order to replace obsolete ships, to provide for new "Dreadnoughts" and more submarines it is estimated that an additional £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 will be required. Next we have education which will involve a new outlay of £1,500,000. If on the other hand the compromise fails, and war is declared, the increase must be adequate to build many more new schools and to provide for new training colleges. We take a very optimistic view of the education estimates if we put the increase at £1,500,000. The War Office can hardly be expected to show economies this year, while the Territorial Army is still in being, but we assume that Mr. Haldane will not ask for more. Increased demands will come from other quarters, and penny postage to America will mean a reduction in Post Office profits.

The new demands on the Chancellor of the Exchequer therefore come out as follows:—

To make good deficit	£6,000,000
Old Age Pensions	6,500,000
Navy	5,000,000
Education	1,500,000
Unemployed and Afforestation	1,000,000
Total wanted	£20,000,000

The following circular was issued on Nov. 24 to Liberal members of the House of Commons:—"A general desire having been expressed to recognise the immense service rendered to the highest interests of the national life by the Prime Minister in his successful conduct of the Licensing Bill through the House of Commons, it is suggested that arrangements be made immediately to entertain the Prime Minister to a dinner at a near date to be selected by him, and we shall be glad to receive the names of those members of Parliament who will join in this proposal.' The circular is signed by Mr. J. F. Ellis, Sir J. T. Brunner, Sir Francis Channing, Sir Alfred Thomas, Mr. Eugene Wason, and Sir T. P. Whittaker. The Prime Minister has fixed Friday, Dec. 11, as the date of the dinner.

THE BILL'S REJECTION.

176 MAJORITY IN THE LORDS.

London, Nov. 28.

The Licensing Bill was rejected in the House of Lords last night by a majority of 176. The division at 7.20 p.m. resulted;

For the rejection	272
Against	96
Majority against the Government	176

The voting strength of the Lords is slightly over six hundred, and there are about one hundred Liberal Peers.

Two years ago the vote which settled the fate of the Education Bill in the House of Lords was 132 to 52. That which killed the Evicted Tenants Bill of 1894 was 249 to 30, and the Home Rule Bill of 1893 was rejected by 419 to 41.

There was much anxiety to know whether the leaders of the Church intend to adopt the suggestion made in the course of the debate, and introduce on their own behalf a modified Licensing Bill, incorporating the "temperance" clauses of the present measure, but without its financial and time-limit sections. Both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London informed the "Daily Mail" yesterday that nothing has been decided on the matter, and that negotiations had not passed beyond the references in open debate.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

Since the Peers threw out the Home Rule Bill there has not been witnessed a greater gathering, in the House of Lords, than yesterday's.

The Floor and Benches made a great square of crowded legislators, broken only by the little "stand" of the Woolsack in the middle, bearing the Lord Chancellor, and the table at which sat the bewigged clerks. Scores of Privy Councillors filled the space across the House in front of the Throne, and stood there watching and listening to the hereditary legislators. In the galleries round three sides of the House were Peeresses.

Members of the House of Commons, released by the early rising of the Lower Chamber, thronged into the seats by the side of the Press Gallery, or joined the gathering in front of the Throne.

The debate was opened by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who made an independent speech.

He declared that the House wished to further the cause of temperance if it could be done with fairness to all the interests concerned. The extreme Temperance Party with its desire to suppress the liquor traffic altogether, was an obstacle. One of the greatest defects of the present system was the prevalence of the tied house. On the other hand, the high licence would do nothing for Temperance reform, and would only make the licence-holder work more energetically for profit.

UNIONIST REGRETS.

If they rejected the Bill they would have many of their ardent friends viewing their action with the greatest regret, and it would look very like a denial of the right of the State to change its policy in regard to the licensed trade. (Ministerial cheers.)

The Bishop of Southwark, supported the Bill, and denied that their Lordships, in rejecting the Bill, were acting in accord with the opinion of the country.

The young Earl of Lytton made perhaps the speech of the afternoon. Boyish-looking and clear in voice, he rose from amid the Unionists and courteously but firmly expressed rebellion against his leaders. He criticised, however, points in the Bill. Discussing compensation, Lord Lytton exclaimed emphatically, "I do very much regret that no opportunity has been given to us of discussing a matter of this sort. It would have been competent for your Lordships to deal in any way you thought fit with this question of compensation."

The young earl's speech, and his independent views, rapidly filled the House. Rarely has a young peer's speech excited so much interest,

Unionists cheered his criticisms of parts of the Bill. More frequently the Liberals cheered his commendations of its principles.

"I hope your Lordships will not see in my face what Lord Robertson described last night as the scowls of the testotal fanatic. I know the trade is not the entirely evil thing on the one hand, or the extremely lucrative business on the other, which many temperance reformers believe."

Lord Fitzmaurice, the Liberal brother of Lord Lansdowne, was very bitter.

"It would have been a suitable prelude to the debate to have asked the Clerk at the Table to read the burial service. But at least you are going to give our Bill a first-class funeral. A great number of noble lords have indeed who do not often honour us with their presence."

Lord Cawdor was one of those who brought the debate to a climax. He agreed that no scarifice was too great to diminish materially the drinking evil.

SACRIFICING A CLASS.

"In this Bill there is sacrifice enough. But on whom does the sacrifice fall? On the public! The public will not be affected one iota. On the State? The State is untouched by it. No, the burden of the sacrifice falls on one class, and one class alone."

When the applause had died away the Lord Chancellor stepped to one side of the Woolsack to wind up the debate for the Government.

"Since the Reform Bill of 1832," he said, "your Lordships' House has very seldom thrown out upon a Second Reading any Bill of first-rate importance recommended by a considerable majority in the House of Commons."

From the constitutional point of view he thought the House was making a bad precedent in throwing out the Bill and not taking it into Committee. He described the effect of drink.

"If you could only deal with this question—and I do not care two straws which Party does it—seventy-five per cent. of the social evils of this country would settle themselves."

The Lord Chancellor finished his speech amidst tense silence. He leaned forward towards Lord Lansdowne.

"With all respect to the noble Marquis it will not be to his honour that he will succeed, for it is the triumph of a trade over the community and the victory of wrong over right."

He resumed his seat on the Woolsack amid loud Liberal cheers.

Then came the division: Against the Bill 272, for it 96; majority against, 176.

There was a general hush as the Lord Chancellor rose from the Woolsack, paper in hand, with the figures. He read them out. There was a ripple of applause, and the great gathering at once began to break up. The division was on party lines, except that among the Unionists voting for the Bill were;

Lord Carlisle.	Lord Milner.
Lord Fortescue.	Lord Monteagle.
Lord Esher.	Lord Kinnaird.
Lord Cobham.	Lord Balfour of Burleigh

Other supporters included Lord Knollys and Lord Rosebery, the two Archbishops and eleven bishops. Lord Roberts voted against the Bill.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

In the House of Commons on Nov. 20, Mr. Runciman was received with loud Ministerial cheers on presenting, at the table of the House, a "Bill to make further provision with respect to elementary education in England and Wales." The Bill was read the first time.

The text of the new Bill was issued on Nov. 21. It consists of twelve clauses, with three schedules. The chief points are as follows:—

The Act to come into force not earlier than April 1, 1909, and not later than April 1, 1910.

Denominational tests for teachers are to be abolished.

Provision is made for the transfer of "non-provided" schools to the local education authority.

Voluntary schools are permitted to contract out (except such as are in single areas), but are to receive no rate aid.

If efficient, the contracted-out schools will receive a Government grant, computed on a sliding scale, of from 46s. 6d to 55s.

Such grant will only be paid to an association representing the particular religious denomination concerned. The grant will be paid in bulk for all its schools to the association, and no denomination will be permitted more than one association.

In all provided schools the giving of Cowper-Temple teaching each morning will be compulsory.

In provided schools parents will have the right to have denominational teaching (which they must pay for themselves) provided on two mornings a week.

Existing headmasters of schools which may be transferred will have the right to volunteer to give denominational teaching.

Assistant teachers may volunteer to give denominational teaching.

The chief differences from the Bill originally introduced by Mr. McKenna and now dropped lie in the fact that the present measure concedes the right of entry into provided schools, and enables existing headmasters to give denominational teaching. The scale of grants to contracting-out schools is raised from the sum originally suggested (47s.) to a possible 55s.

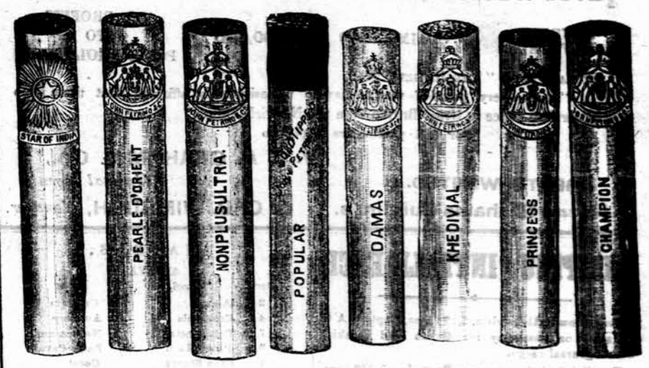
Steps have been taken during the last few days to form a committee to support the Government, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many Non-conformist leaders in their efforts to secure and educational peace. It will endeavour to focus, and to give effect to, the large mass of opinion both among Churchmen and Non-conformists favourable to a settlement of the religious controversy which is harassing the country, impeding administration, and injuring the efficiency of the schools. The committee will include members of all political parties and of the various religious bodies. It will work on a non-party basis. The members do not necessarily regard the proposals of settlement as in every way a satisfactory solution of the problem; but, rather than prolong a controversy hurtful to the religious life and educational interests of the nation are prepared to acquiesce in general support of the proposals of the Government. Those who have joined the committee signify thereby their willingness to assent to the general lines of settlement proposed by the Government Bill, but must not be held to have committed themselves to an approval of all its details or to an acceptance of the financial proposals of the Bill in their present form. The object of the committee is to elicit and register public support for the settlement.

Among the many who have already joined the general committe are:—

The Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, the Chairman of the London County Council, the Bishops of Winchester, St. Albans, Gloucester, Hereford, Southwark, and Stepney, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, Dr. Alexander Maclaren, Dr. Fairbairn, Dr. Guiness Rogers, Dr. Horton, the Rev. J. H. Jowett (Birmingham), the Rev. Silvester Horne, Professor J. Hope Moulton, Professor A. S. Peake, the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, the Dean of Westminster, the Master of Trinity, Mr. Cyril Jackson (Chairman of the London Education Committee) Lord Ashcombe, Lord James of Hereford, the Earl of Cranbrook, the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, Lord Tennyson, Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., Sir John Kennaway, M.P., Sir Lewis Dibdin, D.C.L., Sir Thomas Barlow, Mr. Eldon Bankes, K.C., Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Sir C. Thomas Dyke Acland, Canon Body, Canon Barnett, Professor Sanday, Mr. Eugene Stock, Mr. George Macmillan, Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey the Headmasters of Eton, Harrow, and Charterhouse, the Deans of Durham and Wells, the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, the Rev. Professor Skinner the Rev. D. Macfadyen, Dr. Charles Brown, Dr Richard Glover, the Rev. Arnold Thomas (Bristol), the Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross (Cambridge), the Rev. W. R. Selbie, the Rev. Bernard J. Snell, the Rev. H. M. Nield (Bradford Wesleyan Mission), the Headmaster of Mill Hill, the Principal of Brasenose, Professors Stanton, Inge, and Kennett, Canon Parry, Professor Sims Woodhead, Sir F. A. Rossanquet, the Common Serjeant, the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, Col. Robert Williams, M. P. Mr. George Marsham (Chairman Kent County Council), Mr. Laurance Hardy, M. P., Mr. H. Lee Warner, Mr. W. Sheepshanks (Leeds), Mr. Evan Spicer, Mr. A. W. Chapman (Chairman, Surrey Education Committee), the Right Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe, the Vice-Chancellors of Manchester and Leeds Universities, Sir Edward Brabrook, Sir William J. Boustfield, Sir Harry Reichel, Mrs. Bonson, Mrs. Temple, Canon Walpole, Mr. H. J. Torr, Sis W. Paget Bowman, the Rev. J. G. Simpson, Principal of Leeds Clergy School, Prebendary Gurdon (Christ Church, Lancaster Gate), Prebendary Perry, the Rev. J. H. Peile, the Rev. E. L. Metcalfe, Vicar of St. Pancras, Mr. Ernest Moon, K. C., the Rev. H. P. Cronshaw, Sir H. M. Jackson, Mr. Howard Martin, Mr. W. C. Gillet, Mr. Robert W. Dibdin, Mr. Hurst Flint, Mr. Alfred Buxton, General Sir Edward Chapman, K. C. B., Admiral Sir N. Bowden Smith, K.C.B., Lieut.-Colonel Seton Churchill; the Archdeacon of Durham and Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Bryant, the Archdeacon of Midstone, Canon Murray, Warden of St. Augustine's Mr. Pearce Gould, Professor Sir Clifford Allbutt, Mr. R. F. Martin, K. C., the Rev. H. G. Jones, Vicar of Bradford, the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, Head of Cambridge House, the Rev. Dr. Fry, Berkhamsted, Professor Bonney, F. R. S., Mr. Bernard Bosanquet, Mr. Martin Sutton, Mr. J. E de Montmorency, the Rev. W. Hudson Shaw, Mr. H. G. Whibley (of Cambridge), twenty-three assistant masters of Harrow, eighteen assistant masters of Winchester, twenty-six assistant masters of Charterhouse, Mr. W Loring, Canon Rawnsley, the Rev. L. R. Home, Mr. David Howard, Mr. Arther Berry, Mr. J. W. Johnson C. M. G., Professor Jevons (Durham), Mr. T. J. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Wilton Phipps, the Rev. C. A. E. Pollock, Mr. T. H. J. Selfe, Mr. W. Temple, Mr. Peverill Turnbull, Col. Sir R. T. Waite Tasmson, Mr. Athelstane Taylor, Professor E. J. Urwick, Mr. H. C. W. Verney, the Rev. Prebendary Russell Wakefield, Mr. George Norman, Chairman of the Cheltenham Education Committee, the Rev. E H Pearce, Mr. Frank Wakwood, the Rev. Thomas Yates, and Mr. George Cadbury.

The second reading of the newly-introduced Bill was moved in the House of Commons on Nov. 25 by Mr. Runciman, and was met by an amendment moved by Mr Hatton, to read the Bill a second time that day three months. The debate, in which Sir W. Anson, Lord R. Cecil, and Dr. Macnamara, were the principal speakers, was eventually adjourned on the motion of Mr. Balfour.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



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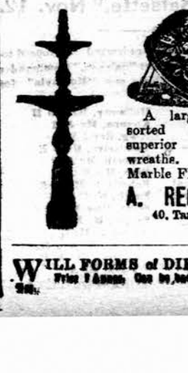
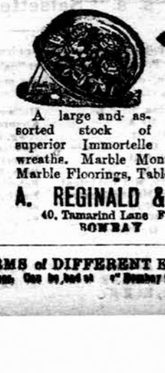
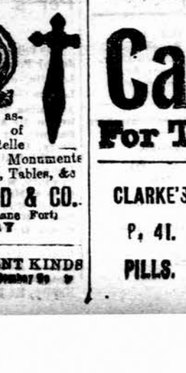
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THE LATE LADY CLARKE.

The following telegram was sent to His Excellency the Governor :—"The Members of the Bombay Chamber have heard with profound sorrow of the death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, and on behalf of the Mercantile community they beg to offer your Excellency and Miss Clarke their sincere condolences and deepest sympathy in your sad bereavement."

The following telegram was forwarded to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor by the Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association :—

"On behalf of the Millowners' Association please convey to His Excellency their most heartfelt condolences and sincere sympathies in his sad bereavement."

A public meeting of all Zoroastrians of Poona and Kikee, to express the sorrow felt at the sad death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, will be held to-morrow at the Nassarvanji Petit Hall at Poona.

The following telegram was sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at Mahableshwar :—I, on behalf of the President and members of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab, Bombay, beg to offer my heartfelt sympathy for the sad loss to His Excellency on the death of her most beloved Excellency." Abdul Karim Munshi, Honorary Secretary, Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 11.

None of those who went to Mahableshwar returned this morning.

His Excellency the Governor in his own motor accompanied by Miss Clarke and Mr. Robertson, Private Secretary, left Mahableshwar at ten o'clock this morning, followed by number of motor cars, the next containing Miss Fellowes and Miss May and the third car Captain Greig, Military Secretary. The other members of his Excellency's staff, Mr. Enthoven and others stayed at the Club of Western India. The station yard was kept perfectly clear. His Excellency's saloon was drawn up in the yard siding. No one was present to meet his Excellency who with Miss Clarke at once entered his saloon, which was afterwards attached to the 3 o'clock train for Bombay.

Last evening His Excellency Sir George Clarke, who was accompanied by Miss Clarke, arrived in Bombay by the ordinary passenger train, and alighted at the Victoria terminus, which it was timed to reach at 7-5 p. m. but arrived forty minutes later. A number of officials were present at the station, including the Hon. Mr. R A Lamb, Chief Secretary, Mr. H. O. Quin, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector of Bombay, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Saiyad Shamsudin Miya Kadri, Oriental Translator, and Rasuldar Bahadur Bhagwansing, Native Aide-de-Camp. The members of the staff, who arrived by the same train, were Mr. L. Robertson, Private Secretary, Captain Lucas, I. M. S., Captain Greig, Military Secretary, and Captain Drummond, Aide-de Camp. Miss May and Miss Fellowes also came in by the same train. On alighting from his saloon, His Excellency quietly walked over, dispensing with all formality, to the carriage and pair that was waiting for him at the station and, in the company of Miss Clarke and Mr. Robertson, drove to Government House, Malabar Point.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, DECEMBER 11.

This evening a special general meeting of the Surat City Municipality was called at the instance of Doctor Dinsha Edalbeheram, Vice-President, when the following resolution was passed unanimously. That this Corporation desires to place on record its deep sense of the heavy loss sustained by the country in the untimely death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, and it expresses its profound sympathy with His Excellency the Governor in the terrible affliction that has befallen him. That the President be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to His Excellency with a suitable letter conveying the condolence of the Corporation.

The following message was sent by His Holiness Mulanji Saheb Sardar Syedna Abdulla Badrudin to Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor :—That we received with most heartfelt grief and pain the melancholy news of the sad and most lamentable death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke. I, on behalf of myself and my Bohra community, tender our sincere condolences, and pray God Almighty to give eternal rest to the pious soul of the revered and beloved lady and give Your Excellency and Miss Clarke strength to bear with patience the lamentable and irreparable loss.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lady Clarke was laid in her grave at the Mahableshwar cemetery last evening. It would be no easy task to give fit expression to the deep sense of private sorrow with which every citizen has participated in the mournful event which thus found its last sad consummation. The cause of this widespread sorrow is not far to seek. It is the simple truth that Lady Clarke endeared herself to all. That one so noble, so sympathetic, so courteous should go down to the grave leaving us to resolve as best we may the dark riddle of so cruel a destiny, is a tale whose sadness no rank of life could possibly have invested with a deeper gloom. A death like this is one of the touches that make the whole world kin. Prince Albert's biographer closes his account of the Prince's death with the observation that "death has rarely hallowed the chamber of his presence with grief more august." Death knows of nothing august but itself; and the grief with which our late lamented Queen Victoria knelt by her dying husband's bedside was neither more nor less than that which, at the very moment, was breaking the hearts of thousands of poor women in the land over which she ruled. Gentleness and courtesy have won for Lady Clarke's memory the affectionate regard in which it will long be enshrined in the public heart of Bombay. You very rightly remarked that Her Excellency "endeared herself to those whom she had visited in hospitals and in kindred institutions during the few days her health permitted, for she took an intense interest in the poor and afflicted." It is no light thing thus to have moved a whole community. Grief and regret must have their day; but in the years to come it cannot fail to be a mournful consolation for us to think that the sweet and gracious presence we deplore passed away amidst the mourning of the whole Presidency.—Yours, etc.,

R. W. M.

REFERENCES IN THE NATIVE PRESS.

The "Akhbar-e-Soudagar," English columns :—Death under any conditions is sad, but it becomes cruel in its poignancy, when preceded by bitter tantalisation. It is with such deep and cruel grief that the whole of Bombay, or rather the whole of India, has heard of the death of H. E. Lady Clarke at Mahableshwar on the evening of Wednesday last. There was such a fluctuation in the daily bulletins issued about her Excellency's health, that the public were not unprepared for the worst. But when the fatal news was actually flashed over the wires on Wednesday evening, it would be no exaggeration to say that it came as a shock. The very stars themselves seem to have been against it, and it was ordained that India, should be the last scene in the "life's fitful career" of the gracious lady who has just passed away. It is not even twelve months since Lady Clarke first landed on these shores with her beloved husband, who had heroically come out to a distant land, at an advanced age, to do his best for the Western presidency of the greatest dependency of the British Empire. But Her Excellency, within a few weeks, had to return home on account of serious illness to the intense grief of her beloved husband and daughter and the disappointment of the people of this presidency. But during the short time that her ladyship was in our midst, she had won the hearts of all with whom she came into contact by her dignity, graciousness and that intense sympathy which seems to be the outstanding characteristic of the Clarke family. After a long separation from those that were nearest and dearest, Her Excellency returned to India just a little more than three weeks ago—only to die, as the tragic sequel has proved. Barely had the sylvan heights of Mahableshwar been reached than the malignant distemper from which she had previously suffered returned and prostrated her ladyship. All that medical science and art and the keenness solicitude could do was attempted, but nothing availed, and Lady Clarke passed away peacefully during the vesper hours of Wednesday. In spirit the people of the whole presidency were present by the side of the stricken bed and from every church, temple and mosque went up sincere prayers to the Almigthy for the recovery of Lady Clarke. If prayers could have averted this tragedy we would not have been called upon to-day to write this sad obituary notice. But naught availed and H. E. Sir George Clarke has experienced, indeed the greatest and saddest loss of his life. Premature consolation is said to the remembrancer of sorrow—yet we will be failing in our duty, if we do not offer His Excellency our sincerest sympathy and condolences in his sad beeavement. The same will go forth unbidden to the sweet, young lady, Miss Clarke, who has so tragically been deprived of a mother's love and care in a far-off land. It is not for us to advise His Excellency to hear bravely this cruel blow. But it may soothe him to know that the whole of India shares his grief.

The "Indu Prakash"; English columns :—Lady Clarke has after all succumbed inscrutable Fate has set at nought the best medical skill available as well as the united prayers of a profoundly touched people for her recovery. The feelings of intense grief caused by the melancholy news have been inspired as much on account of Lady Clarke personally, as because she was the partner in life of Sir George Clarke, whose administration has almost inaugurated a new era of closest personal tie and sympathy between the King Emperor's representative and the people entrusted to his sacred charge. Lady Clarke and her amiable and cultured daughter had to play and they showed such willingness to play, so important a role as active associates of His Excellency in this policy of welding the Briton and the Indian in a union of hearty good will and fellow-feeling. God has not spared Lady Clarke on the holy work of befriending by keen personal interest and association the mankind and womankind of India, on which she is known to have set her heart. May Sir George Clarke and Miss Clarke find in the very terrible bereavement itself strong reason to remain in India and at their post to continue unabated the sacred work the worthy trio had begun in a manner inspiring greatest hope and confidence. It is rarely we get a ruler of the type of Sir George blessed with such a wife and such a daughter. May not the said catastrophe take him prematurely away from us!

The "Jam-e-Jamshed," English columns :—The sad news from Mahableshwar has cast a gloom over the whole Presidency. The infinite sadness and pathos of the event are too deep for words; the thought of what it means to those stricken by this sudden blow is too appalling to permit of any hope of relief from the expression of the common-places, consecrated to the use of such occasions. Yet it would be but the barest truth to say that it has come as a personal affliction to people of all creeds and classes throughout the province; that to many of them this sudden darkening of the hearth and home of their ruler has occasioned sorrow and anguish as keen as if they were created by some domestic beeavement of their own. It need hardly be said that Sir George Clarke and his grief striken daughter are in the thoughts to-day, of the many millions of this presidency and other provinces; that it is the most fervent prayer of the many creeds and races in this land, to the common Father of them all, to grant strength and relief to them in this their hour of great calamity. The people in general, and those in particular who were privileged to watch closely during the few active months that were allowed to her in India, Lady Clarke's gracious and radient personality striving and working for the relief of misery and suffering among the vast alien population about her will never forget her many silence deeds of love and kindness, her piety, her unassuming benevolence, her generous sympathy for all who stood in need of it. They will not easily forget her abundant goodness, her ready accessibility to those who approached her for her assistance and sympathy in every good cause; and they will cherish, for many a long day, the rich legacy of the priceless and enduring example she has left both to the high and low, the rich and poor, of good doing pure living and high thinking. There is a no greater service expected of an English woman called to high destinies in India and filling the place Lady Clarke occupied in society, than of being an exampler to those about her in the discharge of the many public and private duties that devolve upon her as woman, wife and mother. Though her days have been few and short amongst us, it could be truly said of Lady Clarke, that this great service was most nobly rendered. In all she did, wherever she moved, she impressed people with her remarkable personality as a power for good; and the strength, the courage, the self-sacrifice Lady Clarke displayed during her short sojourn among us are, to-day, certainly not a small part of the rich and valued heritage, we Indians have received from consorts of our British proconsuls, of lessons in great duties greatly performed, in all stations and through all vicissitudes of life.

The "Sanj-Vartman," English columns :—At last has passed away the gracious lady whom Providence had called here to work amongst us with her husband. We still remember her noble desire vouchsafed to a Press representative on the eve of her and her husband's departure from England to work for relieving the miseries of the sick and poor in the Presidency. The desire was reaffirmed after her coming here and indeed would have been fully carried out as is the wish of H. E. the Governor to work for the benefit of Indian people, Providence has however willed otherwise. The delicate frame of Lady Clarke broke down before the rigour of our climate which claimed her as its victim soon after her coming from her trip to England undertaken for the purposes of her health. The prayers of the whole Presidency have not availed to avert the cruel stroke from His Excellency to whom all eyes are now turned in sympathy. Such a sorrow as his is too great, to sacred to be lessened by expressions of sympathy. The burden of duties and responsibilities he will have now to bear alone, however, would be materially lightened if he feels that the people of this Presidency and men of India share his grief for the noble departed one.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Third Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12.

HURDLE RACE :—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

Foy, 10st 10lbs; Betrayer, 10st 10lbs; Ballark, 10st 3lbs; Lord D., 10st 3lbs; Dea, 10st 2lbs; Mystic Circle, 10st.

CORINTHIAN PLATE :—1 mile, 6 furlongs.

Mother Goose, 9st 10lbs; Bantock, 9st 7lbs; Jackeroo, 9st 6lbs; Merry Elsie, 9st 3lbs; Pallas, 9st 2lbs; Galloping Girl, 9st; Long Tom, 8st 10lbs; Kipling, 8st 10lbs; Rizz, 8st 7lbs.

DECEMBER PLATE :—7 furlongs.

Tangaroa, 9st 12lbs; Wandin, 9st 10lbs; Lorania, 9st 10lbs; Sham Fight, 9st 10lbs; Wise Bird, 9st 10lbs; Fitzgrafton, 9st 10lbs; Stirabout, 9st 10lbs; Absentee, 9st 6lbs; Mount Dane, 9st 6lbs; Kaffirpan, 9st 6lbs; Jolly Abbot, 9st 3lbs; Fizz, 8st 13lbs.

MAIDEN HORSE PRATE :—7 furlongs.

Sweet Lavendar, 9st 11b; Lachlan, 9st; Pincher, 8st 10lbs: Sacricomar, 8st 10lbs; Master Theo, 8st 10lbs; Melbourne, 8st 8lb; Bobbie, 8st 8lbs; Capsicum, 8st 6lbs; Morino, 8st 6lb; Sue, 8st 6lbs; Arabian Knight, 8st 3lbs; The Rooster, 8st 3lbs; Not Yet, 6st 13lbs; Bijli, 6st 10lbs.

PEEL PLATE :—6 furlongs.

Wild Boy, 10st 3lbs; Wakeful, 10st; Moira, 9st 13lbs; Runaway Girl, 9st 13lbs; Chippy Norton, 9st 10lbs; Lady Vera, 9st 7lbs; Yankee Boy, 9st 5lbs; Russley Rose, 9st 5lbs: Clearout, 9st 11b; Hughie, 9st; Bellecole, 9st; Checky, 8st 12lbs; Refresher, 8st 11lbs.

HARRISON PLATE :—6 furlongs.

First Bell, 10st 3lbs; Wal, 10st 3lbs; Bonita II, 9st 13lbs; Devon, 9st 7lbs; Echo, 9st 3lbs; Eileen, 9st 3lbs; Pantomime, 9st 3lbs; Evening Herald, 9st 3lbs; Mat in Bell, 9st 11b; The Point, 9st 11b; Hopscotch, 9st; Esmeralda, 8st 7lbs.

BILLIARDS.

More Centuries by Weiss.

The Australasian champion gave another exhibition of his skill at Pyrke's Saloon on Thursday, but in a different form. He gave Mr. Hargreaves 450 in 750 with a 50 break but though this new way of attracting interest provided some excitement there was a poor attendance. Scoring only breaks of over 50 is not supposed to be such a great disadvantage to a player of Mr. Weiss's calibre as it looks as he sets himself to play for position and take no chances, but at the beginning especially he had hard lines on several occasions when running up to thirty and then breaking down. It was some time before he registered his first points with a break of 137, but after that he got the balls going well, though the table had a tendency to dip towards back, and eventually won by 20 points. He followed that initial break with one of 123 breaking down at a very simple cannon after luckily doubling the red when missing an in-off just after the century. Just before the interval he got five more than necessary to be able to count, Hargreaves being close on 600.

After the interval Weiss put up a break of 139, a fine break including many difficult shots with two long pulls back which sent the red down and up the table nicely into position again. An 86 followed and then his best effort up to now, 174, failing again at a comparatively easy shot when he looked like going on till further orders. He eventually ran out with a 50, the score 750 to 724. Weiss played a most attractive game throughout, his potting being most accurate and his running through quite a revelation. Mr. Hargreaves made several double figure breaks and did well to run his opponent so close.

During one of his breaks Weiss had the opportunity of bringing off one of the masse shots which he included amongst his fancy shots as a finale.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Eileen IV, N. N. Wadia.		Scr	Scr	Scr
Turquoise, J. W. Stokes and	W. Darling.	25 4	15 20	7 54

Course No. 1+42=10·7 miles.—Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-50 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin	6 28	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	5 39	Officers, Royal Scots.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Manikin	6 28	Officers, R. A.
Peewit	8 53	Ducan Fraser.

Course No. 29+42 = 9·7 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	1 39	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	8 15	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	1 30	Officers, R. E.
Clutha	3 45	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. R. S. J. Gillespie, R. E.
Curlew	5 15	C. A. Wordsworth
Sisara	7 30	Wardlaw Milne
Jean	10 30	C. N. Moberley

Course No. 29+14= 9 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

1st Extra Meeting.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The First November Plate, 3 p.m.
2nd Race—The Second November Plate, 3-30 p.m.
3rd Race—The Arab Pony Trial Plate, 4 p.m.
4th Race—The December Plate, 4-25 p.m.
5th Race—The Arab Plate, 4-55 p.m.
6th Race—The Little Arab Plate, 5-25 p.m.
7th Race—The Auction Plate, 5-50 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES. (Standard Time.)

Colaba	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate	2-32 p.m.
Grant Road	2-41 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2-45 p.m.

THE Government of India have intimated that not more than 13,600 chests of Malwa opium shall be exported in the calendar year 1909.

FOOD REFORM AND PROBLEMS OF THE DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow us to inform your readers that the National Food Reform Association, which came into existence early in the year, is now out to begin active operations!

It has been formed to grapple with an evil, viz. the use of improper or insufficient food which every witness before the Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration 1904, acknowledged to be prominent among the causes to which degenerative tendencies might be assigned, especially in connection with the young and the conditions affecting their growth and development. To this must be added excessive feeding which, together with wrong feeding, seems to be (according to the authorities) among the main causes of cancer, and numerous other forms of disease. At a time when the drink question is engaging the attention of Parliament and the public, it may not be inappropriate also to point out that this same Committee placed properly selected and carefully prepared food second only to improved housing as a means of combating Alchoholism. Food reform is likewise, we believe, a very important factor in relation to another great problem of the day—Unemployment, as also in regard to many other social and economic questions.

We desire to induce people seriously to consider the subject of diet, and to make them realise that food counts for much in the life of man. We also desire to show that a larger choice of foods is possible, practical and advantageous, and to assist those who wish to give up flesh foods altogether to do so on economical and scientific lines. It will be our endeavour to enlist the sympathy and aid of the medical and educational professions. The Association further contemplate using the Parliamentary or municipal vote and Parliament itself as levers for reforming the dietary of many public institutions, the administration of which in this respect is notoriously unsound as well as wasteful of the ratepayers' and taxpayers' money. Membership of the Association involves no test of any kind. A detailed statement of its objects, with lists of Committee and Officers, will be found in "Reasons for Food Reform", which may be had on application to the Secretary, C. E. Hecht Esq., 40, Chandos Street, London, W. C.

The Association is taking active steps to raise a substantial sum, and will welcome public support. Cheques, payable to the order of the "National Food Reform Association", and eressed "Messrs. Barclay and Co., Ltd.", should be sent to the Treasurer, National Food Reform Association, 40, Chandos Street, London, W.C.—Yours, etc.,

NEVILLE S. LYTTON, Chairman.
EUSTACE MILES, Vice-Chairman.
CHAS. S. ROLLS, Hon. Treasurer.

London, November, 14.

THE SOUTH AFRICA BRITISH INDIAN COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For Indians to merely utter the word 'boycott' is to receive a sharp reproving rap over the knuckles. You will, therefore, doubtless be interested to learn how boycotting is practised in the Transvaal by white traders, not only against British Indian competitors, but also against Dutch farmers who dare to deal with Indians in preference to whites :—

"An example of the boycotting system adopted by the Krugersdorp White League was illustrated in the Market Square yesterday morning. A Hekpoort farmer when questioned by the Secretary of the League (Mr. D. Bayliss) as to whether he intended to continue his practice of dealing with Asiatic storekeepers, replied in the affirmative, and intimated that he preferred to deal with Asiatic rather than European storekeepers because the former were by far the cheaper. The Secretary of the League then passed the word round and many present awaited the disposal of 750 bundles of forage which the farmer had brought by waggon from his farm. There was much derision when only 2-6 was offered per hundred bundles, with the condition of sale that the forage should be delivered free in Johannesburg. Subsequently the forage was bought by the League at a considerably less figure than that which would have been reached by public auction. To encourage farmers to purchase their foodstuffs and domestic requirements from European storekeepers, Mr. Barratt has commenced to issue an identification ticket to all those farmers who recognise the objects of the League, on the production of which the latter can obtain goods from the majority of local storekeepers at reduced rates by special arrangements.—From the "Transvaal Weekly Illustrated," (Oct. 24th 1908.)—

Yours, etc.,
L. W. RITCH.

Westminster, Nov. 27th.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 11.

The depression over Persia yesterday has given a very light precipitation in Baluchistan and moderate clouds in Kashmir, but beyond this it has not affected the weather in India.

Humidity and temperature ar normal, or in slight defect.

Forecast—Dry weather is probable over the whole of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme not but contains the usnalamount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Rawalpindi and an excess at night at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud persists in Upper Sind; but elsewhere skies are clear, The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal in Sind, and generally lower than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum has risen in Kathiawar and south Gujarat, where it is now normal or in excess, while elsewhere it has fallen and is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri but has increased and is normal over the rest of the division. Tempature is generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air remains generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Pressure has fallen briskly in Upper Sind and the Punjab, due to the approach of the depression from the west. Weather has been fine there as well as over the rest of the reporting area and is likely to continue so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE HYDERABAD STATE PILGRIMS.

On the 3rd instant embarked for Jeddah in the Persian Steam Navigation Company's s.s. "Mohamudi" a batch of 507 pilgrims from the Hyderabad State, whose expenses were paid by the Nizam's Government under the special orders of His Highness the Nizam. The arrangements for the annual pilgrimages are in the hands of the Nawab Mohi-ud-Daula, Bahadur, as the Ecclesiastical Secretary to H. H. Nizam's Government, who deputed his Assistant, Moulvie Ghulam Mustapha, to Bombay to represent him in all matters affecting the care and embarkation of this large body of pilgrims, the details having been attended to by Mr. Shaikh Ahmed, who has been the Licensed Pilgrim Broker for the Hyderabad State for the past eight years. The return passages have cost about Rs. 20,000, besides which each pilgrim receives a grant of Rs. 10 for expenses "en route," the State paying in addition the quarantine dues at Camaran: the whole expenditure aggregates about Rs. 30,000. As this is purely a devotional religious item of expenditure, the Ecclesiastical Secretary proposed to cancel the arrangements this year and to divert the saving thus affected to the Flood Relief Fund, but His Highness would not hear of it, and commanded that the expenses of the pilgrimage should be incurred this year as in former years. The Nizam's action in this matter is another instance of his munificence and generosity. He never fails to do the right thing at the right time; and it is his peculiar personality in such matters that adds to the enviable position of love and respect in which he is held by all classes of his subjects. In fact, the position of the ruled in the Hyderabad State is in contrast with that of the ruled in British India. The Nizam's wishes in any matter have only to be known to be obeyed submissively and without the least indication of question. His rule is a personal one and the constant prayer of his people is that he may long be spared to rule over them.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Excelsior Cinematograph has, during this past week, drawn record crowds to see the representation of the terrible Floods which occurred at Hyderabad on the 28th September last; and there are those who witnessed the disaster and its results who have testified to the reality of the pictures shown on the "Excelsior" screen. This film is to be as an item in this week's programme, and no one continued who has not yet seen it should omit to do so. The programme consists besides of two comic items—"Mr. Giddy enjoys himself" and "Let us hurry up," which latter represents Mullins in a hurry to get to Paris on urgent business, but the Fates are against him, every means of locomotion causing him unpleasant surprises, until he finally sinks with his family on some sandbanks—amusing to the spectator but serious for Mullins. These are supplemented by a fantastic and beautifully-coloured film entitled "Wonderful Eggs" and by "The Electric Hotel," in which the future of hotel-life is a mere matter of pressing buttons for all one's requirements—a brushdown, a shave, a shampoo, without a single attendant. The dramatic and tragic part of the programme is made up of "The Mohawk's Revenge," a picture-story of the murder of an Indian, which is avenged by the Redskins tracking down the culprits and avenging the murder; and "A Gentleman's Son," which records the usual story of a fast life—the son robbing the father, the denial, the conviction of an innocent and faithful servant, and the "denouement," when the son confesses and the servant is set at liberty. These entertainments are deservedly becoming more popular daily and only need to be visited for the pleasure they give to be appreciated. It may be specially mentioned that the interesting film shewn this week representing the story of "Charlotte Corday" has been curtailed under the instructions of the Police, to the extent that it was considered necessary to prohibit that portion of it which gave the close of "Charlotte Corday's" career on the guillotine, only one exhibition of the complete story having been given when the Police order was conveyed to the Proprietors. It is difficult to account for this extraordinary action: the story of the French Revolution is history, while the Marat incident forms the subject of a well-known picture in the Louvre, reproduced in almost all the better illustrated histories—in short, it is the story of a Loyalist woman sacrificing her life to save France from the Revolutionists, headed by Marat. It is therefore impossible to conceive what the objection to the guillotine scence can be, and thus to deprive the public of the complete illustration of an instructive incident in European history. Possibly, however, the prohibition will be withdrawn and the film restored to its original completeness.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th December.

1. There will be Class Firing and practice at Santa Cruz this Saturday afternoon the 12th inst.
Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.
2. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next, the 15th instant at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th December.

511.—PRACTICE.

There will be 1" Aiming Rifle practice for No. 1 and 2 Companies at Middle Ground to-morrow the 12th instant.
Fall in at the B. V. A. Club Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

513.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 13th instant, Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 12th December.

609.—Musketry—To-day Saturday the 12th inst, The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
2 Sunday 13th inst.—The Range is reserved for "O" "P" "D" Coy. for Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.
610.—Detail for the week ending 19th instant :—
Monday 14th inst.—"M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
2 "K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.
3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.
Tuesday, 15th inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject—Skirmishing, Signals and Whistle calls. Sections 45 to 57 Part I Infantry Training 1905.
Thursday 17th inst.—"K" and "M" Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.
Friday, 18th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.
2 Proficiency class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
611.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn presiding.

BENCHES ON THE SEA FACE.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved the following proposition of which he had given a previous notice :

"That in view of the fact that the Khote foot-path at Chowpatty has become a favourite public promenade, and that the present sitting accommodation available there is found quite inadequate for the requirements of the very large number of people who frequent that place every evening, and as ladies and children especially are greatly inconvenienced thereby, the Commissioner be requested to provide, at an early date, some more benches on that foot-path. (2) That he be also requested to make arrangements with the Commissioner of Police to prevent reserved benches for ladies being occupied by men. (3) That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary expenditure.

It having been pointed out that a provision was made in the ensuing budget for providing some additional benches as desired by Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, the latter withdrew his proposition.

LORD HARRIS' MEMORIAL.

The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta moved that the memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding for the information of the Corporation copy of his letter and that of the Government resolution of 22nd October last regarding the grant to Municipality revenue free, of a plot of land occupied by the Lord Harris School and the play-ground attached thereto be recorded and a copy thereof be forwarded to the Joint Schools Committee for information.

The following are the letter and the Government resolution referred to in the Commissioner's memorandum.

MATHEW ROAD STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME XXVII.

Cost of acquisition, Rs. 12,73,500; Roads and Engineering Works :—80 ft. Road, 10,045 square yards at Rs. 4, Rs. 40,180; 60 ft. Road, 4,267 square yards at Rs. 4·9, Rs. 20,916; 10 ft. Passages, 1,156 square yards at Rs. 5, Rs. 5,780; Repairs to Mathew Road :—Levelling and Road making Rs. 538; Filling in of site Rs. 5,537-72,951—Grand Total Rs. 13,46,451.

Letter to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, dated 24th August 1908 :—

"I am directed to state for the information of the Government of India that in the year 1895 the Lord Harris Memorial Fund Committee applied to Government for (a) a site, free of cost, in the City of Bombay on the Carnac Road between the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital and St. Xavier's College, and (b) a grant of Rs. 35,000 equal to the Committee's contribution towards the construction of a building (estimated to cost Rs. 46,522) to be used for primary schools belonging to the Bombay Municipality and to be named after Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, who had then laid down his office. (2) The schools for which the building was to be constructed were Municipal schools in charge of the joint Schools' Committee of the Bombay Muncipality, and in these circumstances the application of the Memorial Committee should have been addressed to the Joint Schools' Committee or the Municipal Corporation, Bombay. The Memorial Committee, however, addressed this Government to prevent any unseemly discussion in the Corporation regarding their offer of the fund. This Government thereupon decided to lease the land required by the Committee at the rate of Rs. 37 per square yard which applied to Esplanade leases, but with the modification that the annual rent for the whole plot should be the nominal sum of Re. 1 instead of one anna per square yard, and on the condition that the school building, when completed, should be made over to the Joint Schools' Committee, Bombay, on trust for the purposes of primary education. With reference to (b) a grant of Rs. 35,000 was promised; but as this sum included the value of the site (582 square yards nearly), which at the rate of Rs. 37 per square yard amounted to Rs. 21,534, the amount payable by Government in cash was only Rs. 13,466. The Memorial Committee accepted the terms offered by Government, but they said nothing in their reply concerning the handing over of the school building when complete, to the Joint Schools' Committee on trust. They were therefore informed that it was understood that the Corporation had agreed to take over the building when completed, on a deed of trust. The Memorial Committee assured Government in reply that they had arrived at a complete agreement with the Corporation as to the design and maintenance of the building. (3.) Before the building was completed, this Government, at the request of the Joint Schools' Committee, supported by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, made over to the Schools Committee as tenants-at-will a vacant plot of land measuring 1,220 square yards or thereabouts at a nominal rent of Re. 1 per annum subject to the condition that it was to be used only as a play-ground for the Lord Harris School, and that the Committee fence it in and undertake to keep it clean. (4.) The building has been completed and made over to the Joint Schools' Committee on behalf of the Bombay Municipal Coporation. The Corporation, on being asked to execute a lease in accordance with the terms of the grant, have declined to do so on the ground that what they had agreed to execute was a deed of trust and not a lease. They have offered to be parties to a deed declaring the property to be held in trust for school purposes. In these circumstances the Solicitor to this Government has advised that, with a view to complying with the wishes of the Corporation, the trust-deed should generally follow the lines of the ordinary Form No. II. of trust-deed executed in cases in which the site is given by Government, in additon, to a building grant, and that the Secretary of State should by the deed hold the site on trust to permit the Municipal Corporation to occupy the building and carry on the school. It is not possible to compel the Corporation to carry out the terms of the original grant in their entirety, as these terms were arranged with the Memorial Committee which is now "functus officio." His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is therefore constrained to accept the course suggested by the Soilcitor to Government. He is accordingly of opinion that in modification of the terms of the original grant the land in question should be given rent-free to the Municipality so long as it is used for the purpose for which it is assigned by Government. Under the terms of the trust-deed in the form above referred to, in the event of default being made by the Municipality in the performance of any of the conditions therein laid down, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to enter upon and take possession of the premises and buildings, and the same shall become absolutely the property of Government free from all incumbrances. (5) As the value of the site for the school and the play-ground as a revenue free holding is estimated to be Rs. 1,20,000 the sanction of the Government of India is necessary to the free grant of the land for the purposes of the school (vide paragraph 9 of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 1—142, dated 6th February 1872). I am to request that, in circumstances mentioned, the Government of India may be moved to accord the requisite sanction.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LETTER.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1338—419-2, dated 2nd October 1908 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 8895, dated the 24th August 1908, reporting the circumstances in which the Governor-in-Council recommends the grant, rent free, to the Bombay Municipal Corporation of (1) a plot of land occupied by the Lord Harris School and (2) a vacant piece of land measuring 1,220 square yards which it is proposed to utilize as a play-ground for the same institution.

(2) In reply I am to say that the Government of India sanction the alienation of the lands in the question on the terms and subject to the conditions proposed in your letter.

MUSIC IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 24th November 1908 in which he said: "I have the honour to state that in response to the demand for Musical Entertainments at the Victoria Gardens, I have arranged (in co-operation with the Tramway Company) for performances to take place as detailed in a list. It will be seen that on practically every Saturday and on most holidays free music will be provided, including a fortnightly performance by the Band and Pipers of the Royal Scots. These performances are very much appreciated and attract large crowds, but the very fact that they are so popular and therefore so crowded tends to keep away a large class of persons who would be delighted to come and bring their families with them to listen to the music if the crowd were not so great. To meet their requirements it seems to me desirable that there should be an extra performance not oft

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1908.

THE ANARCHIST BILL.

THE Viceroy's Council has lost no time in giving effect to the representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies as to the desirability of dealing strenuously and promptly with anarchism. Fortunately up to the present there is no necessity to apply the measure to other provinces than Bengal and Assam, but it is well the precaution has been taken to render it possible for the Governor-General to extend its operations at will. Where there is the possibility of outbreaks of criminal lawlessness in other parts of the country, since one presidency is as liable to attack as another in an outburst of mad folly, it must be possible to extend the means of dealing with it summarily, without delay and, we take it, none will occur should occasion render such extension desirable. The tribunal which is established—three High Judges without a jury—is in every way to be approved, and though there may be an outcry against dispensing with a jury it cannot be gainsaid that the jury system, as experience has taught us in this country and especially with such cases as will now come before the new tribunal, is far from satisfactory in its working. To dispense also with the preliminary hearing by a magistrate and the formality of committing a culprit to trial constitutes an innovation which these likely to come under the jurisdiction of the Court may resent, but the process has hitherto been so slow as to lead to abuses and to render possible a defeat of the ends of justice. Magistrates are to prepare the cases on the testimony adduced at an ex-parte inquiry, but there will be no opportunity of wasting time or of attempting to upset a case on frivolous technical objections and quibbles.

We are glad to find that the new measure goes further than the mere provision for the summary dealing with anarchical associations. And here it is satisfactory to know that the Governor-General in Council is empowered to declare unlawful whatsoever association, in his opinion, interferes with the administration of law and order or to be a danger to the public peace. Not only will the association be broken up but persons who continue to be connected with a proclaimed organisation will be liable to fine and imprisonment. It is to be hoped that the Governor-General in Council will not deal with these associations with leniency, but will put the law in full force against them and proclaim all secret societies of the class whose existence has come to light since the first bomb outrage alarmed peaceful India. Whether the Calcutta Police have received less credit than they deserved in connection with recent outrages is problematical, but, at all events, they have in some way lighted upon the intelligence that the so-called National Volunteers, who are regarded as associated with the condemned anarchist societies, number between ten and fifteen thousand in the Eastern Province alone. How many there may be elsewhere it is impossible to form any adequate idea, but there seems to be little reason to doubt that the ramifications of the societies extend more or less over the entire country. The tension on the public mind is unmistakably greater in Bengal and Assam than in any other part of the Empire and we cannot blame Government for suspending Standing Orders and carrying through the new legislation as it did the Sedition Bills at one and the same sitting. Desperate diseases need desperate remedies and it cannot be said that this measure was not urgently called for.

In the words of Sir Harvey Adamson, the associations have become a menace to the community and their demoralising effect on the rising generation is beginning to be realised by law-abiding citizens. In Dacca, in several cases, parents have appealed to the authorities for help to rescue their sons from the evil influences of the associations, which they have been forced to join and once having joined have not been permitted to resign. Terrorism has developed and in some respects the associations against which the measure is directed resemble the Nihilist institutions of Russia which enslave the youth and sap the strength of the country by draining it of men who would otherwise be in the ranks of its most useful and valuable citizens. Here, as there, a large number of people who are among the seditionists are there from fear, not from conviction or inclination. They fear to be attacked at night by dacoits and incendiaries or to be done to death by the political assassin's dagger. For the protection of these people the second part of the Bill was as necessary as the first to deal with practical anarchists, and we fully endorse the view that if the people find the Government strong enough to give them real protection they will rejoice at heart and, with thanks to both God and Government, cut off all connection with the agitators for good. To achieve this happy result it will be necessary to take prompt and vigorous action and equally necessary that once the tribunal has given its decision and sentences there shall be no display of weakness, either here or at home, on the part of those in authority and no misguided interference with the course of the law. We trust with the hon'ble mover that the provisions of the new measure are strong enough to bring to conviction and punishment the organisers and members of at least the most criminal of these associations which have been a curse as well as a disgrace to the country.

THE NAVY AND NATIONAL SAFETY. IT is most satisfactory to note the interest that is being taken at Home in the forthcoming naval programme, and it is at the same time an interesting proof of the absence of confidence in the statements of Ministers of the Crown, for those who are members of the Navy League on both sides of the House, show unmistakeable anxiety to demonstrate that no juggling with words or failure to carry out promises can be permitted. Public men who have never before been noted for enthusiasm on the subject of naval defence have taken great pains to make plain to the country what its duty is, and there is no doubt that the present temper of the people is such that any attempt at paring down reasonable proposals for the retention of the command of the sea will be quickly dealt with. Still "the Need for Effort," as the Navy League puts it, is great, since men of the stamp of Mr. Lloyd George, with specious views on economy, will not fail to bring all the influence they have to bear upon the Cabinet. Let us see how we stand at present. It is agreed that for the past few years it has been possible to reduce naval expenditure, partly because of the revolution which the "Dreadnought" brought about, and partly owing to the new policy of concentration, which allowed much oversea expenditure to be reduced; but the time has come when, if we are to make good our determination to keep our long-enjoyed supremacy, we must make a special effort. If their programmes are carried out, and there is no reason for supposing anything else, Germany and France together will possess 19 ships of the new type by the spring or summer of 1912, and the same number will be owned by a combination of Germany and the United States. Working on the recently affirmed theory that we must have an equality in capital ships equal to a combination of the next two powers combined plus ten per cent. for accidents, we must lay down seven, since we have at present 14 built or building. The figures for our own navy include the "Agamemnon" and "Lord Nelson," which are magnificent ships, but lack one of the most valuable qualities of the "Dreadnought" class, in that they are three knots slower, so that their complete fitness to work in conjunction with them is doubtful. Hence we prefer to demand seven ships, though the Navy League declare themselves ready to accept six as the minimum. "But," says the peace-at-any-price expert, "why drag in the United States? Are they not friendly to us at present, and are they not bound to us by blood ties and common interests?" True Sir, they are, but would that prevent them from making war on us if we ever fell out on unforeseen matters in the future, as we have more than once in the past? We have fought them twice, and there is no reason to suppose that a new era of peace has set in permanently. Unfortunately too, if we forsake our usual custom in these matters, and look things squarely in the eye, we have to admit that we are not universally beloved in the United States. Again, to trust to present friendly feeling to keep off all chance of war four or five years hence is sheer madness. As someone said the other day, it takes a minute to tear up a treaty, but two years or more to build and equip a battleship. Lord Charles Beresford's words "Battleships are cheaper than battles" deserve to be repeated wherever the lesson of supremacy at sea is taught. We have a magnificent Navy, but we must not delude ourselves into our customary belief that we have nothing to learn from the foreigner. The contrary has been proved to us so often that it is wonderful that the notion should still, as it does, prevail. In the next naval war with a great Power, also, there will be no question of "muddling through." The disaster, if we have not taken the trouble to make ready, will be swift, decisive, and entirely irrevocable.

OLD AGE PENSIONS. "IN any criticism of the Government on the way they are administering their Pensions Act two main lines of attack can be followed. The first, which can hardly be resisted if pressed home, will relate to the entire disregard of the Act itself in one or more particulars, and the second to the interpretation they put upon it when they do follow it, and to their dangerous policy of passing a measure full of ambiguities, denying the Courts any right to interpret it, and then putting it to their liking by administrative decree." Such is the somewhat drastic criticism of the methods of the present Government in dealing with Old Age Pensions, recently published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* under the name of Mr. Alfred Fellows, and it is of so sweeping a nature that it becomes desirable to see whether it is justified. The reference to "administrative decree" of course is to the confidential instructions, unearthed by Mr. Harold Cox, sent round to pension officers in which they were told that, when estimating the property of a claimant under the Act, they were not to take into account the value of furniture and chattels if they appeared to be worth less than £30 and always to deduct £30 from their value if over. The effect of this will be that in certain cases there will be disbursements of pensions a little in excess of those allowed by the Act, and the initial working of the Act is therefore conducted partly with the aid of an illegal instruction involving a greater drain on the taxpayer than has been sanctioned. The position, however, seems to be unassailable in law as the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, while able to sue, cannot be sued and therefore cannot be touched for illegally spending money legally collected. In one point, therefore, at least the Government is morally wrong. As regards the other point we are inclined to think that Mr. Fellows' argument in regard to the use of Poor Law officers to collect information is somewhat in the light of a political quibble in so far as that even if unpaid for his special services the result of his work will be rather to reduce the burden on the rates by passing over a number of applicants for relief from the local to the National Fund. Perhaps the machinery is not perfect as devised and as one illegality has been proved others, costing large sums in the aggregate, may occur, but we think it would be more fair to allow the Act a reasonable period of active existence before seeking to entangle its operation. There are many who consider the whole business "a bad job," but they will lose nothing by making the best of it for the time being.

TOO MUCH READING. THE *Times* was greatly pleased with itself on the 19th of November. For on that day the paper totalled twenty-eight pages, the largest copy the old Thunderer had ever published. It has often run to twenty-four pages, notably this year, when a twenty-four page paper came out on no fewer than thirty-one days. This mammoth copy, to which, with due pride, the attention of the public is drawn in a note just above the sober leaders, contains 118 columns of news—roughly 200,000 words—and fifty columns of advertisements. These last must act as a healing balm to the sorely tried management in Printing House Square. The portion devoted to the Literary Supplement, the Thursday feature of the *Times*, consists of eight large pages, doubled to sixteen in its handy form, and giving forty-eight short columns of matter, twenty-six of these being book advertisements. If the *Times* goes on at this rate it will be impossible for the most diligent reader to master the contents of one day's paper before the next is upon him, and the value of the *Times* Book Club must decline if subscribers cannot find leisure for the comfortable reading of both paper and books.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette" were Sir Edwin John, Brig.-General Mullaby, Ven. Archdeacon of Calcutta and Sir A. Arthur.

THE death is announced, at Seoni Chappara, Central Provinces, on the 10th instant, of Mr. Cecil Somers Smith, Deputy Conservator of Forests.

MESSRS. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL had the honour of being appointed Members of the International Jury making the Awards at the Franco-British Exhibition, and their goods were in consequence Hors Concours (that is to say, beyond competition).

IN a recent sermon the Rev. R. J. Campbell complained of "the ungodly cough," which appeared to afflict so many members of his congregation, and his words effected an immediate cure. He might now try his hand on the infernal colds which are so rife at the moment, suggests the "Bystander."

AN advertisement which appeared in the "Times" in 1801 throws an interesting light on current views of education:—"Wanted a servant as valet or groom; he must be a small, clean, civil man, and near forty; as a remarkably steady man is required, one who can neither read nor write, and a Scotchman who does not drink preferred."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LORD ROBERTS'S APPEAL TO THE NATION.

The Situation in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

"MY LORDS, during the last two years I have endeavoured from time to time to induce your lordships to take into your serious consideration the vitally important question of home defence, but for some reason unaccountable to me my efforts have hitherto been in vain." In these words Lord Roberts began the remarkable speech which he delivered in the House of Lords on Monday afternoon, and which has since been the talk not only of everybody in this country but has been the theme of leading articles in every important paper in Europe. Lord Lansdowne denied the soft impeachment, but the House of Lords must take its share with the rest of the nation in neglecting the warnings of the veteran Field Marshal. And in their case the same excuse cannot be offered as in the case of the mass of the public. "They", as he pointed out, "are for the most part so fully occupied with their own affairs and their individual struggles for existence, that they do not trouble themselves much as to what is going on in the outside world, but are content to trust the safety of their country to those whose duty it is to watch over it and to take all possible measures for its protection." As originally submitted Lord Roberts's motion was divided into two parts, the first being as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the defence of these islands necessitates the immediate attention of His Majesty's Government to the provision (in addition to a powerful Navy) of an Army so strong in numbers and so efficient in quality that the most formidable foreign nation would hesitate to attempt a landing on these shores." The latter part read:—"That in the opinion of this House it is desireable, in view of altered strategic conditions in the North Sea, that His Majesty's Government should, following the precedent set by Mr. Balfour in 1905, make a statement on the invasion problem, and should state definitely the conclusions arrived at as the result of the recent inquiry by the Committee of Imperial Defence." This, in response to what was practically a consensus of opinion, he eventually consented to drop. In the preparation of his case Lord Roberts has had the assistance of Lord Lovat, who made a practical contribution to the debate. Lord Roberts did not conceal what he felt about Mr. Balfour's statement in 1905, namely, that "serious invasion of these islands is not a possibility which we need discuss." Indeed, Lord Roberts declared that Mr. Balfour's "strongly-expressed opinion" had had a most unfortunate effect. He proceeded to give one striking instances.—"The War Office, which up to that time had been preparing a home defence Army equal to any emergency then contemplated, at once stopped all schemes for resisting an invasion and decided that it was only necessary to provide against a couple of small raids of 5,000 men each, while the public accepted the statement with delight. It was, indeed, just what they wanted to hear. They were only too glad to have such high authority for confirming their belief that military precautions against invasion are entirely unnecessary. But Mr. Balfour's apologists in the House of Lords and outside explain that what was in the then Prime Minister's mind was merely an invasion from France and not from the more distant German coast. This is good enough for a Parliamentary excuse but it is difficult to suppose that Mr. Balfour meant it to be of so limited a character. At any rate that was not the opinion at the time of the Blue Water school, as I think the Governor of Bombay would be one of the first to admit. However Lord Roberts, though he was particularly polite to the Germans, based his speech entirely on the assumption that if we are invaded it will be by the Germans. He holds that there is a chance and a very serious chance that a German army might get into this country as a "result simply of the efficiency of the measures taken to secure secrecy, and against this the utmost strength and resources of our Navy can give us no protection whatever." Naturally they would not give us six months' notice nor would they fail to use the brains with which Providence has bountifully blessed them. Their greatest enemies would not deny that Lord Roberts suggests that while our naval forces might be entangled in the pursuit of minor expeditions the main debarcation might be taking place undisturbed. He reminded those who think that a powerful Navy is all we need, that our responsibilities are varied, and that we might at any time have to send our Home Fleets, or portions of them, to distant parts of the world, to Asia, Africa, America, Australasia, or even to places in Europe, as we have had frequently to do in days gone by, while a foreign navy—with no such responsibilities—might be collected in full force in our immediate neighbourhood in a position to take advantage of the absence of our protectors." Another of his points was the presence in our midst of so many Germans—80,000 it is calculated. Many of the hotels at important railway stations are worked by Germans and "if a German force once got into this country it would have the advantage of help and reinforcement such as no other army on foreign soil has ever before enjoyed." What we want according to Lord Roberts is a citizen army strong enough to hold its own successfully against at least 150,000 highly-trained Continental soldiers. Lord Crewe was evidently disconcerted by Lord Roberts's speech and by the speeches which immediately followed. He said he should say as little as possible, and he certainly succeeded in this. He declared that Lord Roberts had undertaken a very grave responsibility, and intimated that the great Duke of Wellington would never have made such a speech in Parliament; but then the hero of Waterloo, Lord Crewe rather cruelly added, besides being a great military leader possessed what military leaders since his time had not, as a rule, possessed—namely, a wide political experience and a deep sense of political responsibility. It might have been thought that the Government would have accepted Lord Roberts's resolution as altered, but for perhaps sufficient reasons connected with international politics they did not. Only 106 Peers voted, many who listened to the earlier speeches having gone home to dinner—a Peer never misses his dinner if he can help it—before the division took place. Great as is the interest aroused by Lord Roberts's speech it must be admitted—many will think the admission humiliating—that far deeper interest has been and is being taken in the fate of the Licensing Bill and the new Education Bill. Even the Peers, who are supposed to be nothing if not patriotic, and are or ought to be our guides in such matters, seem to care more about licensing than defence. As I have said, 106 members of the House of Lords took part in the division on Lord Roberts's motion. More than three times as many voted this evening on the motion for the second reading of the Licensing Bill! As to the Education Bill, that seems likely to go through, though it is not out of the wood and it is not quite right to say, as many are saying, that the "settlement" is only opposed by the two extremes.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

The self-designated "friends of India" in the House of Commons are as might be supposed rather chagrined by the announcement of the Prime Minister respecting Viscount Morley's anxiously awaited statement. Dr. Rutherford asked Mr. Asquith whether he would arrange that when Lord Morley made his speech in the Upper House,—only the hon. member for Brentford did not call it the "Upper" House,—the same information might be simultaneously made in the House of Commons and an opportunity afforded for discussing the scheme this session. The gist of the Premier's reply has been telegraphed to you. Lord Morley hopes to make his statement on or about the 14th of December when he will lay papers before Parliament, but the "very short Bill" that will be necessary will not be introduced until next session. "That," added the adroit Prime Minister, "seems to me to be the best occasion for a discussion here, when members will have had time to consider the papers and their reception in India." Considering the reckless manner in which Indian affairs are too often discussed by certain irresponsible members of Parliament, most persons alive to the position of affairs at the present moment will, I think, be inclined to say "For this relief, much thanks." In answer to supplementary questions, Mr. Asquith as in duty bound fully admitted the desirability of important announcements being as a rule made in the House of Commons in the first instance, but he pointed out that in this case the responsible Minister is a member of the other House, and Dr. Rutherford had for the moment to be content with this, but I have no doubt that he will reopen the question before many days are past and that pressure will be brought to bear upon the Government. I do not see why there should not be simultaneous statements in both Houses. This is sometimes done and it was a point that the Liberals insisted upon when they were in Opposition, Mr. Buchanan might, in reply to a friendly question, make a brief statement detailing the Government of India's proposals, leaving his chief to explain them and to develop his policy in another place. Some of our Indian authorities, including Mr. Rees, M.P., would prefer that the introduction of changes such as are understood to be contemplated should be postponed to a more convenient season, but that, as you have heard, is not the view of the "Times." That journal gives its powerful support to the contention that in spite of the fresh outrages in Bengal the Government of India should proceed with the task it has set itself. "Widespread though the present insidious conspiracy may be, alarming though the sympathy shown towards it undoubtedly is, we are," says the "Times," "still able to count the most stable elements in the country upon our side." The splendid action of the Maharaja of Burdwan the other day typified, we are reminded, a feeling which still means far more to us in India than any Anarchist bombs. "It is," the 'Times' adds, with the object of conserving and deepening that feeling, and of enlisting its cordial and loyal co-operation in the great work of the advancement of India, that Lord Morley and Lord Minto are now putting the finishing touches to their scheme of reforms. They are right in declining to postpone their reform proposals. The revolutionary party would dearly love a further postponement. The activity of the Anarchists just now is largely due to a fear that they may soon find their occupation gone." The "Daily Mail," which is for a strong policy of repression at this junctnre, is at pains this morning to show that if there is any reluctance to take more energetic action against the sedition-mongers it is not due to timidity at home. Lord Morley, we are somewhat superfluously told, is too sane and experienced a statesman to be blind to the signs of the time or to refuse to the men entrusted with the responsibility of governing a great and distant dependency every assistance in his power. "But," writer continues, "he cannot be expected to give what is not demanded of him or to cast reflections on the judgment of the Viceroy by proposing remedies that are not suggested by the man on the spot." Let Lord Minto make known the measures he deems necessary and he will not appeal to deaf ears. It is due not merely to himself but to Lord Morley that the Viceroy should speak frankly and fearlessly." But surely Lord Minto knows all this and does not need to be reminded in this curious way of his duty. If there is one thing more than another that Lord Morley has emphasised it is the perfect harmony that exists between himself and the Viceroy. Perhaps, however, the intimations in the "Mail" may not be intended so much for Lord Minto as for the people in India—I do not know who they are—who, according to the "Mail," "ascribe any laxity in local administration to the malign influence of Downing Street or Westminster."

OBITUARY.

Major-General William Clive Justice, whose death was announced a week ago, will be remembered by older members of the Anglo-Indian community in the Western Presidency as, I think, Military Secretary to the then Commander-in-Chief. The late Colonel Dundas, father-in-law of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, was in Bombay about the same time stationed at Colaba as an officer of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

MR. C. G. TODHUNTER, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Madras, has been appointed a Trustee of the Port of Madras in place of the late Mr. J. S. Heaney.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DEBATE ON THE LOAN BILL.

Foolish Amendments.

THE ALLOCATION FOR RAILWAYS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

In the House of Commons, in Committee on the East India Loan Bill last night, Dr. Rutherford moved the reduction of amount to be raised on behalf of railways to ten millions sterling.

Amendments were also moved to prevent expenditure on strategic railways, to secure better accommodation for third-class passengers and to include Elementary Education, Sanitation, and State Agricultural Banks among the objects of the loans.

Dr. Rutherford objected to European investments as a hindrance to the national movement.

Sir Henry Cotton said he objected to the railways' expenditure of capital instead of revenue.

Mr. Keir Hardie urged the increase of the pay of railway servants.

Mr. Mackarness said it was unseemly to saddle Indians with large loans, while it was uncertain that the people would have any voice in the spending of the money.

Mr. Buchanan, in reply, said that railway extension undoubtedly benefited the people of India. The source of the money did not matter if it were well spent.

He explained that two of the strategic railways had not been begun and that the military authorities were within their right in continuing the third to mile 300.

The authorities, he said, were fully alive to the desirability of improving passenger accommodation.

Mr. Buchanan said he sympathised with Mr. Mackarness regarding the delay in the announcement of the reforms, but the Government was most anxious to secure the greatest concensus of opinion before making any change—a process inevitably requiring time.

The amendments were negatived and the Bill was passed through Committee.

GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

Speech by Prince von Bulow.

LIMITATION DESIRABLE BUT DIFFICULT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Prince von Bulow, speaking in the Reichstag last evening, said that the limitation of armaments was desirable, but the difficulties were considerable. Moreover, Germany occupied strategically, the most unfavourable position in the world.

"The Foreign situation," he continued, "may change for the worse in a moment and Germany's peace may be seriously threatened if her armaments are below the standard demanded by the situation in Europe."

Prince von Bulow pointed out that the heavy demands of the army and the advanced social policy, absolutely prohibited Germany over-stepping in naval construction the limit fixed by law.

He deprecated criticism of the difficulties of Austria, and declared that the interests of peace would be best served by a clear pronouncement of the seriousness with which Germany regarded her duties to her ally. (Cheers.)

KING EDWARD'S HEALTH.

Complete Restoration.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The "Lancet" is able to state on the best authority that the King's health gives no cause for anxiety.

NOBEL PRIZE AWARDS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to M. Arnoldson, a Swede, and M. Bajer, a Dane.

THE CASABLANCA ARBITRATION.

Court Completed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The Court of Arbitration in the Casablanca incident has been completed.

France has appointed M. Renault and Sir Edward Fry, and Germany Doctor Kriege of the Foreign Office, and the Italian legal authority, Signor Fusinato.

These have selected M. Hammerskjold, formerly Swedish Minister of Justice, as fifth member.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

English Admiral for Reorganisation.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Great Britain has agreed to lend Turkey an Admiral to re-organize her Navy.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The death is announced of Sir Ewen Cameron.

THE MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s The Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 9th afternoon.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Speedy Settlement Urged.

ON THE VERGE OF AN EXPLOSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The Vienna "Neue Freie Presse" states that, according to reports from Constantinople, the Ottoman Ambassador in Berlin has telegraphed that Prince von Bulow has strongly advised Baron von Aehrenthal to come to an agreement with Turkey, because perilous developments may arise at any moment.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Austria's attitude has changed during the past few days, it is supposed under the influence of Berlin, and she is now manifesting a conciliatory disposition and a willingness to negotiate with Turkey.

Austria's reply to the last Russian note proposes negotiations among the Powers with a view to recognizing the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by a protocol which would then be submitted to the Conference. This method of procedure would save Austria's face.

AUSTRALIA AND CHINESE.

Guarding against Stow-aways.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the House of Representatives has passed a Bill rendering shipowners liable to a fine of £100 for every Chinese stow-away.

GERMAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

Withdrawal Inopportune.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The German Foreign Minister, speaking in the Reichstag last night, said that it was deemed expedient to refrain from the immediate withdrawal of troops from China as it might have a disquieting effect on the population at the present juncture.

The Government, he said, was still determined considerably to decrease the force as soon as possible.

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The Duke of Westminster is now convalescent.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Arrival at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 11.

Lord Kitchener arrived in Madras this morning from shooting on the Periyar Range, Travancore. He went straight to Government House, Guindy, where he is the guest of Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley. He later went for a drive through the town.

Lord Kitchener proceeds to Bangalore tomorrow.

NAGPUR EXTREMIST CONGRESS.

Sessions Negatived.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 11.

The District Superintendent of Police, Nagpur, on being asked to make the Police arrangements for the sitting of the Congress, has informed the Extremist Congress leaders that the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, is unwilling to allow the Extremist Congress to be held at Nagpur.

SIR EDMUND BARROW'S TOUR.

Departure for Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 11.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Barrow, K. C. B., Commanding the Southern Army, who, with Lady and Miss Barrow, have been guests of their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley at Government House, Guindy, for the last few days, left last night.

Sir Edmund and his staff left for Bangalore, where he meets Lord Kitchener and Major General Sir James Wolfe Murray, Commanding the 9th Secunderabad Division.

YENANGYAUNG OIL FIELD.

100,000 Gallons Daily.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 11.

News has been received here of the striking at a depth of 1,350 feet in the Yenangyaung Oil Field, of a well which is now giving the enormous flow of 100,000 gallons daily. The deepest borings hitherto put down in this Province have been to about 1,200 feet, where the principal oil-bearing strata have been tapped.

WE understand that one of the Professorships in English Literature which recently became vacant in the Wilson College has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. J. Mackenzie, M.A., who begins his work in the College in the beginning of January. Mr. Mackenzie won very high distinction in the University of Aberdeen and in New College, Edinburgh.

FIGHTING ANARCHY.

STEPS IN THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

FEATURES OF THE HEW BILL.

LONG LIST OF OUTRAGES.

INDIA'S LEGAL BUGBEAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

Lord Minto presided at the Council to-day, and there were present all the official members, except Lord Kitchener, also the Lieutenant-Governor, and the following non-official members, viz., Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Mr. Apcar, the Nawab of Dacca, Maung Bah, also Mr. Merk, the Maharajah of Darbhanga, Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Andrew, Mr. Dadabhoy, and Mr. Slacke. There were only a few spectators.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, in moving the adoption of the Bill for the suppression of anarchism, said :—

Copies of the Bill, which I am moving for leave to introduce, have been circulated to honourable members, together with a Statement of the Objects and Reasons, which have led to its being prepared. For reasons which I will state presently, it will be my duty to ask the Council in the event of my present motion being adopted to proceed at once to the consideration of the provisions of the Bill with the view to its being passed at this day's sitting, and I will, therefore, endeavour to explain as fully and as clearly as I can the considerations which have influenced the Government in bringing forward this measure.

The following are some of the more prominent instances of anarchical crime which have occurred in Bengal and Eastern Bengal during the past year:—

On the 6th December, 1907, an attempt was made to assassinate the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by means of a bomb exploded under his train near Midnapore. Two other abortive attempts of a similar nature on Sir Andrew Fraser's life had already been made on the line near Chandernagore on the 23rd December, 1907.

Mr. Allen, the District Magistrate of Dacca, was shot with a revolver at Goalundo on the 4th March, 1908.

Mr. Hickenbotham, of the Church Missionary Society, was shot near his house at Kushtia on the 11th April.

An attempt was made to assassinate the Mayor of Chandernagore by a bomb on the 30th April.

A bomb intended for Mr. Kingsford, who had been Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta, was thrown into a carriage at Muzaffarpur and killed Mrs. and Miss Kennedy.

On the 2nd May the Manicktolla bomb conspiracy was brought to light.

On the 2nd June a serious dacoity was committed near Nawabgunj in the Dacca district by a large band armed with guns and revolvers in which two persons were killed.

On the 21st June a bomb was thrown into a railway carriage at Kankanara and injured an English gentleman, and there have been several similar attempts in the same neighbourhood.

On the 31st August an approver in the Manicktolla case, which is under trial at Alipore, was murdered by a revolver.

On the 17th September a serious dacoity was committed at Serampore.

On 20th and 30th October similar dacoities were committed in the Maldah and Faridpore districts.

Only a few days ago followed a dacoity of the gravest nature in Raita.

There is ample reason for believing that all of the dacoities, which I have mentioned, were committed by young men of the middle class.

On the 23rd September, a young man was convicted of sending a bomb by post to the Magistrate of Nadia.

On the 8th November the fourth attempt was made to assassinate the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on this occasion with a revolver.

On the 9th November the native Sub-Inspector of Police who had arrested one of the Muzzaffarpur murderers was shot dead in the streets of Calcutta.

On the 13th November the principal witness in a case against the head of an association called the Anuisilan Samiti was murdered and decapitated near Dacca.

These are examples of the type of anarchical crime that has been prevalent. The list is by no means exhaustive, but it is perhaps sufficient to exemplify the general methods of the wide-reaching conspiracy with which we have to deal. The object of the conspiracy—and there is no attempt to conceal it—is to subvert British Rule and to render the administration of justice impossible. The methods are the assassination of officials, English and Indian, indiscriminately, the murder of hostile witnesses, the terrorizing of all who oppose the conspirators and the organisation of dacoity on a large scale for the purpose of defraying the cost of the operations.

One of the most lamentable incidents is that young men are made use of to carry out the purposes of the conspirators, mere boys with no other criminal taint, the sons of respectable parents who do not belong to and have never associated with the ordinary criminal classes, but who by the incitements of seditious teaching have been imbued with a misguided fanaticism and have been led to the mistaken belief that in committing crimes of this nature they are working for the good of their country. The Muzaffarpur murderers had hardly emerged from boyhood. The student who a few days ago attempted to assassinate Sir Andrew Fraser was a boy of eighteen. I have sometimes heard the opinion expressed that

MURDEROUS ANARCHISTS

are few in number and that they are merely a handful of young men who have been driven to fanatical frenzy by the teachings of sedition. I should be sorry to believe that there are many young men who have lost their senses to the extent of being ready to commit murder. But be they few or many, there can be little doubt that so long as the conditions favourable to the creation of anarchy among the young remain in existence, this form of madness will from time to time come into evidence. The confessions of the Muzaffarpur murderer and the statement of the young man who last month attempted to shoot Sir Andrew Fraser, leave no doubt as to the influences which are driving the young to homicidal frenzy. Immature minds are perverted by the doctrine of hatred to a foreign Government. That is insidiously instilled into them by a section of the community that has assumed the attitude of being irreconcilable. That is the root of the matter and the prime cause of anarchist outrages by the young.

It is the bounden duty of a responsible Government to close every avenue that leads to this cause. On two occasions during the past year we have legislated to strike at the origin of the evil. First, we passed the Seditious Meeting Act. It was aimed at preventing seditious orators from stumping the country and inciting students and others to acts of disorder and violence by seditious orations. This Act was unfortunately, I think, surrounded by safeguards which rendered it somewhat difficult to be put into operation on sudden and isolated occasions, but its presence on the Statute Book has exercised a great preventive influence since it was passed. We have heard little of the campaigns of inflammatory oratory which produced so much harm in the Punjab and elsewhere in 1907.

The second was the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act. It was directed against incitements to murder and violence in newspapers, and I may say that since it came into operation there has been an almost total cessation in newspapers of those incitements to assassination which before the existence of the Act were a matter of daily occurrence in a depraved section of the Press. The preventive effect of the Act has been most marked through India, and in the rare cases in which it has been found necessary to resort to its application its provisions have been found to be entirely adequate. For the evil which amounts to sedition, but which falls short of incitement to murder or violence, we have relied on a systematic use of the ordinary penal law, not with absolute success,—for we cannot always get at the man who is really responsible and, also, a newspaper writer can do much to incite to the subversion of order without rendering himself liable to prosecution for sedition,—but with such a measure of success that it can at all events be safely said that the Indian Press is a cleaner Press to-day than it was a year ago.

But of late another incentive to draw the youth of the country into

THE FOLD OF ANARCHY

has come largely to the front—perhaps a greater incentive than either seditious writing or inflammatory speaking—in the shape of disloyal associations. These associations known as 'Samitis,' and consisting of what are called volunteers, were first formed in 1902, but they did not come much into evidence till 1906. They have developed with the most surprising rapidity. Almost all districts in Eastern Bengal have their volunteer organizations, many of which owe their origin to, and are branches of, the "Samitis" in Calcutta. In the rural parts of Bengal they are developed to a less formidable extent. Many of the members, and in some cases even the patrons, may be unaware of the organizers, but the information which we are constantly receiving from districts places it beyond doubt that the majority of these associations are maintained with the object of training youths in the use of arms and fitting them to take part in a general revolution that is hoped for.

Outwardly professing to be devoted to such a laudable object as keeping order at meetings and helping pilgrims at festivals, they have been largely used for the forcible boycott of foreign goods and for terrorizing the community. The members often claim to travel free, and they have not hesitated to assault officers of steamer and railway companies, who have refused them accommodation. In many cases such officers either from sympathy or from fear have refrained from enforcing payment of fares. They practise drill, engage in sham fights and encourage a martial spirit with an ultimate object which there is little attempt to conceal. These "Samitis" have exercised a demoralizing effect on the youth of the country, causing them to neglect education and to set at nought

THE AUTHORITY OF PARENTS

until gradually the heads of the 'Samitis' have assumed complete control over the boys. An insulting demeanour towards Europeans is constantly paraded and is a cause of common complaint. In many cases the members have been guilty of serious assaults. There is every reason to believe that dacoities have been organised on a large scale by volunteers. These crimes have been accompanied by murder and arson. Every endeavour is made to suppress evidence regarding them and to put obstacles in the way of police investigation. Only a few days ago the arrest of a captain of volunteers was followed by the murder of the principal person who was to bear witness against him.

Some of those who composed the anarchist society discovered at Manicktolla garden were members of volunteer societies both in and outside Calcutta, and there can be little doubt that but for their arrest the pernicious knowledge which they obtained would have been eventually extended to the members of their own associations. In Sylhet three of the Manicktolla conspirators were arrested in their homes in possession of explosives, a fact which indicates that, but for the discovery in Calcutta, we might have had an equipped body of anarchists in the Eastern Province.

The total number of volunteers in the Eastern Province is now estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand. At first the movement received some support from zamindars and native gentry. Parents did not discourage their sons from joining, but recent indications show that the community are beginning to realise the demoralizing effect that these associations have exercised on the rising generation. In Dacca, in several cases parents have appealed to the authorities for help to rescue their sons who have been induced to join associations and have not been permitted to leave them.

These and other facts, which for obvious reason I should not disclose at present, show conclusively that many of the "samitis" or volunteer associations are in reality associations made for the commission of crime and for the furtherance of the anarchical movement, and that they constitute a dangerous and formidable system of intimidation and terrorism which operates so as to make it almost impossible to obtain evidence for the conviction of criminals. They are in fact nurseries for young anarchists.

In this connection I will read an extract from a note written by an elderly Indian gentleman whose home is in Eastern Bengal and who had exceptional opportunities of judging of the conditions prevailing among the people in the moffussil, as well as in the district towns. Speaking of these associations he says: "They are in fact the terror of the country. They have taken to dacoities, thefts, and robberies; they set fire to houses, and in fact there is nothing in the list of crimes they would be ashamed of if thereby they could serve what they call their cause that is the salvation of India and the destruction of the foreign feringhee government. They have their 'akras' and public or private meeting places in every town, where they meet to learn playing with lathis or daggers. They have secret places where they practise shooting with pistols or revolvers and they have 'chellas,' or disciples, in almost every village in the interior of the country.

These are the men who have now become the practical

MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

Rich or poor submit to their dictum in ninety cases out of a hundred simply from fear. Shopkeepers act up to their instructions because they know that disobedience will bring upon them disastrous consequences. Even the women of the villages, cultured ladies and the illiterate maids and matrons, ask them what cloth to put on, when to fast, when to weep and what to do with their boys. The Government ought to be solemnly assured that the whole country would rejoice and feel a sense of relief if the afore said "akras" and "samitis" are shut up at once.

A large portion of the people who are not suspected as seditionists are so from fear. They fear the seditionists and their volunteers who are strong in the field. They fear to be attacked at night by dacoits and incendiaries or to be done to death by the political assassin's dagger. If they find that the Government is strong enough to give them real protection they will rejoice at heart and, with thanks to God and the Government of the country, cut off all connection with the agitators for good.

I now turn to another subject, the means provided by the Criminal Procedure Code for bringing anarchical crimes to trial. These crimes generally involve an element of conspiracy, and their prosecution is a matter of great complexity. The witnesses are numerous, each giving his quota of evidence on, it may be, only one link of the chain that connects the accused with the offence.

I will assume that the police have discovered the existence of an anarchical conspiracy and acting on a reasonable suspicion have arrested the accused. It takes a long time to unravel the web of a conspiracy. This is always a tedious task in India where the public are disinclined to come forward and give assistance to those who are investigating the offence, and it is a still more tedious task when the offence has a political aspect and the tendencies to suppress evidence and terrorize the witnesses to which I have already referred come into play.

There must be considerable delay in such cases before the offence is completely investigated and is ready for trial. Then come

PROTRACTED PROCEEDINGS

in the committing magistrate's court and delays while applications are being made to the High Court on all sorts of interlocutory matters. Meanwhile the Press are not only reporting the proceedings, but in many cases owing to the imperfections of the law of contempt are commenting in leading articles on the features, in a manner which cannot but interfere prejudicially with the serenity of a trial where political issues are at stake. Next come the proceedings in the Sessions Court in which all the evidence is heard over again, and finally comes the appeal to the High Court.

The result is that cases of a complex nature, which excite strong political feeling, are pending before the various courts and are held up to public notice for an utterly disproportionate time.

The Manicktolla bomb factory was discovered on the 2nd May. It is now the middle of December and the case is still dragging out its weary length in the Sessions Court. It is believed that the Sessions trial will not be completed for some months, and if it results in a conviction the appeal to the High Court may occupy some months more. It is not anticipated that the trial will be finally concluded within a year from the date of the arrest of the accused. Meanwhile the presence of a large number of persons under trial at Alipore in a case of a political nature has proved to be in itself a source of danger. For a whole year the proceedings are a daily subject of comment in the newspapers, some of which habitually comment on them in a highly improper way. This one case alone has been sufficient to keep the whole country in a ferment and will continue to do so until it is finally brought to a conclusion. Similar remarks apply to the recent inquiry at Midnapore, and we may expect the same result to follow when other cases which are now in an advanced state of detection come before the courts. The fact is that the ordinary criminal procedure of India is unsuited to cases of this kind. The machinery is framed in the interests of a simple people liable to oppression in the name of the law. The object aimed at in every turn is the laudable one of protecting the innocent. But

INDIA HAS CHANGED

since the lines of the Criminal Procedure Code was first drawn up, and the most notable change is the enormous increase of lawyers of the greatest ability and of infinite subtlety who are available for the defence of accused persons.

The result is, and I do not blame the lawyers who are perfectly right in taking every lawful advantage in the interests of their clients, that the main difficulty now lies not in safeguarding the innocent, but in securing the punishment of the guilty.

It is in my opinion a question which is daily gathering importance in India whether the elaborate precautions of criminal procedure are not capable of considerable simplification. I am throwing this out only as a reflection of my own. The simplification of procedure that is aimed at in the present legislation is not intended to affect the criminal law generally, but merely to provide for the more speedy trial of such cases of complexity as may arise from anarchical conspiracies.

I have now explained the conditions which necessitate legislation and commented on the object at which the Bill aims. These objects are twofold: (1) to obtain the prompt decision of criminal cases of a complex nature arising out of an anarchist conspiracy, and (2) to obtain an effective way of dealing with criminal associations. How these objects are met I can perhaps best explain by going through the Bill.

The first part of the Bill contains the procedure for bringing cases of the kind to which I have referred before a Bench of the High Court for trial. The jury trial is still in its infancy in India and it is only within the original jurisdictions of the High Court that offences against the State are now triable by jury. Anarchical crimes, whatever section of the Penal Code they may fall under, are in substance offences against the State. I do not think that any argument is required to justify the substitution of three Judges of the High Court for a jury in such cases.

In order to obviate the long committal, provision is made for a simpler method of bringing the case to trial. The first stage will be the arrest of an accused person and the bringing of him before a Magistrate. These steps will be taken

UNDER THE ORDINARY LAW.

At any time after the Magistrate has taken cognizance, the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is empowered to make an order applying this part of the Bill to the case.

The next stage is an inquiry by the Magistrate in the absence of the accused in order to ascertain if the evidence is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial. If in his opinion the evidence is insufficient, the accused will be discharged. If, on the other hand, the Magistrate finds that the case is established 'prima facie' he will frame charges and furnish the accused person with a copy of the charges and of the evidence against him, and direct that he shall be sent to the High Court for trial.

The accused will then be permitted to furnish to the Clerk of the Crown a list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence in his defence. The procedure in fact may be described briefly as differing from the existing committal procedure only in being 'ex-parte.'

The Bill provides further that after the Local Government has directed that the provisions of the Bill shall apply to the case, bail may be refused if there is reasonable ground for further inquiry into the guilt of the prisoner. The question whether there is reasonable ground is one for the Magistrate to decide.

The existing law is that a person accused of a non-bailable offence shall not be released on bail if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he is guilty. We think that in cases of anarchical crime where a system of terrorising has been established, it is necessary that during investigation and inquiry the accused should be detained in custody so long as a reasonable ground remains for further inquiry into his guilt.

A further provision of this part of the Bill refers to witnesses. Cases have occurred in which the murder of witnesses has prevented their evidence previously recorded from being admissable in a subsequent stage of the case. In an ordinary committal if a witness were examined and tendered for cross-examination and then died, his evidence would be admissible at the sessions trial even although he had not been cross-examined.

In the procedure which I have described there can be no opportunity for cross-examination.

The Bill provides that when a witness has been examined by the Magistrate his evidence will be admissible before the High Court, if the Judges composing the Bench have reason to believe that his death was caused in the interest of the defence. The object is to remove

AN INCENTIVE FOR MURDER.

I do not think that this provision requires any special justification. Of course the weight of the evidence recorded without cross-examination is a matter entirely for the High Court to determine.

As regards the offences that may be referred for trial to the special tribunal a considerable discretion is left with the Government.

Anarchical crime may be a simple case which can properly be tried by the ordinary courts. Another may be a long and complicated case in which these would be advantages in referring to this tribunal. We have included

A WIDE CATEGORY OF OFFENCES

It is intended that the power of transfer shall be exercised only in cases which from their complicity or for other social reasons cannot conveniently be tried by the ordinary process. For the procedure enacted in this part of the Bill, I claim that while giving the accused a fair trial it will greatly shorten the proceedings in complex cases, and will at the same time put a stop to the publicity and improper comments which have characterized the Alipore and Midnapore cases and keep the public mind in a condition of tension for so many months. The preliminary inquiry held 'ex-parte' and deprived of the accompaniment of lawyers, whose names in these cases is legion, will be greatly curtailed.

As the trial will be held before the highest tribunal in the land the decision will be final. There will in fact be only one public trial instead of three, and last but not least the trial will take place in a Court which has the fullest power to deal with contempts and which will not be compelled to tolerate improper comments on a pending case.

Part 2 of the Bill deals with associations. It defines an association in broad terms; it then defines an unlawful association as an association—

"(1) Which encourages or aids persons to commit acts of violence or intimidation or of which the members habitually commit such acts or (2) Which has been declared to be unlawful by the Governor-General in Council."

The next clause gives the Governor-General in Council power to declare any association to be unlawful when he is satisfied that it interferes with the administration of law or the maintenance of law and order or constitutes a danger to the public peace.

Then follow penal clauses which are: the first making it punishable up to a term of six months' imprisonment to take part in the meetings of an unlawful association or to contribute or receive or solicit contributions for it, or in any other way assist its operations; and the second making it punishable up to a term of three years' imprisonment to manage or to assist in the management or promote the holding of meetings of unlawful associations.

The effect of these provisions will, we hope, be in a great measure preventive. We believe that many of these dangerous associations have a nucleus of organizers, an inner circle who do the mischief. They entice the young to join them, and gradually initiate them into disloyalty and vice. At the same time, by

THE SYSTEM OF TERRORISM

which they establish, they induce many older persons who have no real sympathy with their object, to help them with subscriptions. We believe that the effect of declaring an association unlawful will be to separate from it many of the young and comparatively guiltless and also to deter older persons from giving it henceforward the assistance, pecuniary and otherwise, which from inclination, thoughtlessness or fear, they have given it in the past. We hope to separate the waverers from the real criminals. Those who continue to be members or to take part in the operation, or to assist in the management, or to subscribe to the funds, after an association has publicly been declared to be unlawful, will know that they are breaking the law and will only have themselves to thank for the consequences.

In the debate on the Seditious Meetings Bill I explained why in India it is necessary to give arbitrary powers for the purpose of prevention. The reason is that the public are disinclined to support the authorities by furnishing the information which is required in order to put the ordinary law in motion.

In England it has happened that bomb conspiracies have been brought to light through information given to the police by chemists from whom large purchases of acid have been ordered. When have we ever obtained information of this nature from chemists in Bengal? But while prevention is an important aspect, the Bill does more than merely provide for this purpose. We trust that its provisions are strong enough to bring to conviction and punishment the organizers and members of at least the most criminal of these associations without the 'locus poenitentiæ' which is provided by the executive Government's intervention.

I have now explained, I hope, clearly the necessity for legislation and the provisions of the Bill. I have only to add that it is to apply in the first instance to the two Bengal Provinces, but that power is given to the Governor-General in Council to extend it to other Provinces.

And now, my Lord, I will state the reason which has induced the Government to adopt the unusual course of introducing the Bill and recommending that it should be passed through all its stages at a single sitting of the Council.

We consider that to have dealt with this question in the manner in which Bills are ordinarily dealt with would have been inexpedient, because the public mind is in a condition of tension, and we think it most undesirable to take the risk of

STARTING AN AGITATION

during the period which would be occupied in passing the Bill, which might not improbably intensify the evils which the measure is intended to repress.

Recent events have demonstrated that it is expedient to provide for the more speedy trial of anarchical offences and for the suppression of associations dangerous to the public peace. This Bill has been prepared to meet these objects. Part I provides for the trial of certain offences by a Bench of three Judges of the High Court.

In the procedure there is no formal commitment, but the case is prepared for trial by an ex-parte inquiry before a Magistrate and the trial is without jury. Two special provisions are made applicable to cases to which the Bill will apply. The first is that bail shall be refused so long as there is reasonable ground for further inquiry into the guilt of the accused. The second is that the evidence of witnesses who have been examined by the Magistrate may be admitted at the trials if the witness is dead or cannot be produced and the High Court has reason to believe that his death or absence was caused in the interest of the accused.

Part 2 provides for the suppression of unlawful associations. Such persons as are members of, or in any way assist, an association which encourages or aids the commitment of acts of violence or intimidation, or of which the members habitually commit such acts, are made liable to punishment, and a severer punishment is provided for persons managing or promoting such associations.

Further the Governor-General in Council is empowered to declare certain associations to be unlawful, and the same penalties are provided for persons who after this declaration maintain their connection with them. The Bill extends in the first instance to the provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the Governor-General in Council is empowered to extend it to other provinces.

The Viceroy then suspended the Rules to enable the measure to be passed to-day.

Mr. Dadabhoy spoke in support of the Bill declaring that all loyal members of the community would approve of it. But he urged that the Bill should be limited in operation to some definite period.

The Rajah of Mahmudabad said the measure came none too soon. He supported the Bill strongly, but thought the remedy it applied was insufficient and thought more should be done.

The Maharaja of Dharbhanga heartily supported the measure.

Mr. Maung Bah too supported the measure.

The Nawab of Dacca said it was a great pleasure to have to support the Bill. The Government must put down at once, and once for all, what was now going on before the general conflagration arises. Had his humble suggestions been accepted two years ago the tide of revolutionary sedition would have been stemmed, and he now urged stronger measures.

Mr. Apcar, on behalf of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, warmly supported the measure.

DR. GHOSE'S SPEECH.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose said :—

When the Executive have deliberately come to the conclusion that they should be invested with new powers to maintain law and order, it is, generally speaking, the duty of every member to support the Government, specially at a time like this, when they have to face a great, a serious, though not a widespread, evil. I am therefore glad to be able to say that I can honestly vote in favour of the Bill, but there is one clause in it, and only one, which I have not been able to bring myself to accept. I mean the clause which gives the Executive power to suppress associations which they may deem to be unlawful. In proposing to take this power to-day the Government, I venture to think, are following not a very logical process. In denying the necessity for urgency when the Bill which afterwards became the Irish Criminal Law and Procedure Acts of 1882 was before the House of Commons the present Secretary of State for India said the Government are going to work in an inverted order, they are beginning with a policy which will aggravate the existing [illegible] will weaken and spoil the operation of [illegible] future remedy they may be able to propose. M[illegible]d the long promised reforms are within sight. We shall know them on Monday next, when I am confident they will be gladly welcomed by all His Majesty's subjects in India.

COERCIVE LEGISLATION.

Coercive legislation, in my humble judgment, should, if necessary, have followed, not preceded, conciliation. The resources of coercion are, we have been told, inexhaustible, so too is, I submit, the store of healing methods which are not unfrequently more potent than coercion, and to which, except under the gravest necessity, the Liberal Party in England are always trusted even in a country where conciliation does not always make much impression on the people. And this leads me to remark that the anxiety of the Government to pass this Bill at one sitting may not improbably creat unnecessary alarm, not certainly in India, but in England, where an ill-informed Press seems to be under the impression that something like a revolution is impending in this country and that all law and order have ceased to exist. My Lord, we have a great deal of panaces of a firm and resolute government. But though it has not been a very brilliant success in another country, if I could persuade myself that India or any part of it was in the condition of Ireland not very long ago I would have assuredly given Government my humble but steady and unflinching support and voted for the whole Bill with all my heart and soul. But I ask, is there any network of secret societies in this country? Any association like the Irish Land League? Anything like the reign of terror which hung as a dark and ominous cloud over Ireland? I would also ask has the ordinary law been found inadequate to deal with disorder? The Irish Prevention of Crimes Act of 1882 opened with the preamble "whereas by reason of the action of secret societies and combination for illegal purpose in Ireland the operation of the ordinary law has become insufficient for the suppression and prevention of crime." Now we all know that at that time Ireland was in a state of revolution and society was on the very verge of dissolution. In this country, however, anarchism is only a passing distemper, and it has yet to be shown that the operation of the ordinary law is insufficient for its repression and prevention. My Lord, no Irish Viceroy had to face greater difficulties than Lord Spencer or was put to a severer trial, and he succeeded where Mr. Forester had failed, because he possessed an inexhaustible store of steady-eyed patience which we are told on very high authority is essential in an Irish Viceroy. Your Lordship, if I may say so without impertinence, possesses in an equally large measure all those qualities which enabled Lord Spencer to restore law and order in Ireland without the help of Coercion Acts.

We know also that Your Lordship is not an admirer of resolute government and the country cannot be too grateful to you for the nerve and firmness which you have exhibited throughout these anxious days. It is therefore peculiarly painful to me to have to oppose any part of the Bill. The responsibility, to which I have ventured to take upon myself is very great, but I owe it to myself, I owe it to Your Lordship to whom I am indebted for my seat in this Council, I owe it to the party to which I belong—the educated classes—as they are generally called—to speak out my mind.

THE EDUCATED CLASSES.

The educated classes, My Lord, have been thought, and thought by their rulers to whom they owe a debt they can never hope to repay, to regard government even by the best Executive in the world with distrust. Sir Harvey Maine, who, according to Lord Morley, was too much of a bureaucrat alike by temperament and training, said many years ago "the educated youth of India certainly affect a dislike of many things which they do care about and pretend to many tastes which they do not really share," but the repugnance which they invariably profess for discretionary government always seemed to me genuinely hearty and sincere My Lord, the educated classes have been long accustomed to sneers and taunts, gibes and calumnies, but I should have thought that they would at least be spared the insinuation that they are disloyal.

must be so many lunatics if they are really disloyal? Are hundreds of thousands of men to be branded as disloyal merely because a few misguided persons, mostly boys, have been betrayed into silly treasonable practices? We are not Pharisees. We do not, My Lord, wear our loyalty on our sleeves, because our loyalty is and ought to be above all suspicion. To doubt is to doubt our sanity. I repeat, our loyalty ought to be above all suspicion. We know that the continuation of British rule is absolutely essential to our gradual growth as a nation.

ANARCHISM.

We cannot therefore too strongly condemn treason or anything nearing even the appearance of treason, because it would tend to alienate our rulers from us. We condemn anarchism because it will retard all progress as it is a fatal delusion that concessions can be wrested from the people of England by violence. We condemn anarchism because its spread would end in the dissolution of all that hold a society together. And we condemn anarchism most because it is opposed to the laws of God as well as man. It is perhaps never safe in such a cases to indulge in predictions, though I may say without boasting that some of my forecasts have proved only too true. But this I may assert without much rashness, that anarchism is bound to die out. It will not, I fear, be killed by Coercion Acts. But it will die—it is bound to die—because it is in opposition to the best traditions of our race, traditions which are much older than that gospel of love which was preached eighteen centuries ago, older even than the teaching of Gautama-Buddha. Anarchism, I repeat, is bound to die, because it is in opposition to all those precepts of pity and compassion for the meanest of sentient beings which are our great and priceless heritage, precepts which still guide and inspire the life of every true son of India and which will continue to guide and inspire it till civilised man exchanges at the gentler, purer and higher qualities of humanity for the tiger instincts of the savage whether of the old world or of the new, whether ancient or modern.

MR. ERLE RICHARDS' SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards discussed the legal aspect of the measure at some length. He said the main object of Part I was to set up a special tribunal in order to insure the more speedy trial of certain offences. It was essential to the interests of the public that offences against the State, and crimes which from their nature caused widespread alarm among the public, should be tried with promptitude.

The admission of evidence of witnesses who had been murdered was not without precedent in the legislation of the United Kingdom and the experience of the past few months had shown the necessity for some such provisions in India. The second part of the Bill gave greater power in regard to unlawful associations. But these powers were aimed only at associations which constitute a danger to the public peace, and punishment under them could be inflicted only by the ordinary process of the Courts.

The Bill did not exhaust the resources of legislation for putting down the anarchist movement, but the Government confidently anticipated that the present state of things would not be permanent. They stood to-day at the parting of two ways, one led to greater self-government under the direction and guidance of the British Raj, it was the way of peace, of law and of order; the second road could only lead to the reign of force.

It was for the Indian community of the two provinces of Bengal to decide which road we should travel. The time had come for the leaders of the Bengali nation, for the men of influence and of substance in the Indian community to take the reins into their own hands and to guide the coach of State along the right road.

SIR EDWARD BAKER'S SPEECH.

Sir Edward Baker said:—I understand that the measure which is now offered for consideration is the outcome of the representations which have been submitted by the local Governments of the various provinces to which it is to be applied in the first instance, and of deliberations to which Sir Andrew Fraser was a party. In any event, I am well aware that Sir Andrew Fraser was absolutely convinced of the necessity for strengthening the law on some such lines as these. I desire to say in the most public manner, and in the most empathic words at my disposal, that I am wholly in agreement with him. I have recently spent some three or four months on leave in England and during that period I have had occasion to discuss the present situation in India with many persons, including not a few who have no direct or personal connection with this country. In all these conversations one feeling was upper most and conspicuous. Almost every person with whom I spoke almost invariably expressed amazement at the

INORDINATE DELAY

which has hitherto occurred in the determination of state trials such as that now pending at Alipore, and they have dwelt on the paramount necessity of bringing them to a conclusion and punishing the guilty with the utmost possible promptitude. It was quite useless for me to reply that under the present law such delays are unavoidable, or to point out that the law framed with reference to normal conditions contemplates no less than four separate proceedings, viz., (1) the police enquiry, (2) the enquiry before the committing magistrate, (3) the trial of the Sessions, and (4) the eventual appeal to the High Court. People invariably when anything of this kind was said rejoined that if the law involves such procrastination the law is inappropriate to the present circumstances and should be altered. I entertain no doubt that an amendment of the law is urgently necessary.

When proceedings in a state trial are inordinately protracted as they must frequently be under the present procedure, the effect upon public feeling is deplorable, for the sense of shock and shame originally felt at the enormity of the crime fades away in weariness and disgust long before slow-footed and uncertain punishment has overtaken the offender. The first part of the present Bill deals with this evil in a manner which fairly claims the assent and adherence of all reasonable men. No stronger, swifter or more impartial tribunal in all India can be found than a bench of three Judges of the High Court. That it is costly may be admitted, but I venture to think that its cost will be repaid many times over in the public confidence which will attach to its proceedings. The second part of the Bill contains the provisions by which it is sought to reach and extirpate those secret societies which are a significant feature of the revolutionary movement and which have done so much evil during the last three years.

I will frankly admit that I do not feel the same confidence in regard to these new substantive provisions as I have expressed in regard to the

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

of the High Court. Mr. Rash Behary Ghose has said he considered the accounts of those societies are overcharged. I regret to say that I hold a very different view. The evidence before me shows that in a number of districts these associations have done and are now doing an enormous amount of mischief. At their best, they provide a ready organisation for inoculating immature students with the poison of politics, for the dissemination of sedition, and for the terrorising, by methods to which the Hindu social system readily lends itself, of persons who hold unpopular views. At their worst they are active underground agencies for the perpetration of violences and outrage, of dacoity and of murder. I regard these associations as being the most dangerous as well as the most elusive of the enemies with whom we have to deal. I am unable to feel any strong assurance that the powers with which we are now arming ourselves will suffice to extirpate them as swiftly and certainly as I should desire. I am, however, prepared to give them a fair trial in Bengal. I shall administer them as vigorously as I may, and if they should be found inadequate, I shall not hesitate to apply to Your Excellency to be armed with sharper and less cumbrous weapons.

My Lord, it is a matter of much concern to me that my first public pronouncement since assuming charge of my present office should be made in relation to a measure of this character, which I can but admit reflects no credit on the good name of the province to which I belong, and to which I am sincerely attached. And this must be my excuse if in this connection I say one word of hope—a hope which I venture to think that Your Excellency will share. It is our duty to stamp out sternly the sparks of incipient anarchy and disorder, and this we seek to do by the Bill which is now before us. But this measure does not represent the whole or even the major part of the policy of Your Excellency's Government in dealing with the present situation. Our greater task is so to adjust the machinery of Government that our Indian fellow-subjects shall be allotted a part which a self-respecting people can fill and when the constitutional reforms which have been under Your Excellency's consideration are finally announced, as they shortly will be, I hope and believe that this task will be on the road to accomplishment.

Sir Harvey Adamson replied and expressed his satisfaction at the measure of support the Bill had received. He declined to accede to the proposal of Mr. Dadabhoy that the measure should be made temporary. The clause which Dr. Rash Behari desired to see eliminated was an essential one and was requisite to protect well-meaning youths from being led astray. It was better to employ prevention than punishment. He wished that longer time could have been given for consideration of the measure, but it was imperative that it should be passed without delay. He hoped that it would be seen in a few days from Lord Morley's statement that if the Government of India had been strong in repressing sedition they had also been generous in granting reforms.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose then moved an amendment to the clause relating to unlawful assemblies to make punishment of members contingent upon their knowingly taking part in such unlawful association. He pointed out that a man, as the Act now stands, might be sent to jail for six months for unwil-lingly subscribing to an association he believed harmless.

Sir Harvey Adamson declined to accept this amendment, which was rejected, Dr. Rash Behari alone voting for it.

Dr. Rash Behari then proposed the insertion of the word "knowingly" in clause 17. sub-clause (1) of the Bill, which was similarly rejected.

Sir Harvey Adamson then moved the passing of the Bill.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

In closing the debate His Excellency the Viceroy said :—

My honourable colleague Sir Harvey Adamson has described so fully the chain of incidents which have led up to the present position that there is no need for me to recapitulate them. We should, however, bear in mind the true interpretation of the story he has told us. We should remember that for years the vapourings of a

SEDITIOUS PRESS

have been disseminating the seeds which are bearing fruit, and that following in the wake of inflammatory newspaper articles we have had the speeches of revolutionary agitators and the consequent deplorable misguidance of the youth of the country, culminating in the commission of senseless outrages and brutal crimes. No one has hoped more sincerely than I have that the existing law of the land might have proved sufficient to deal with the difficulties which have surrounded us, but it has not been so, and the exceptional legislation we have already passed, though productive of good results, was not framed to meet the danger which now confronts us. The Maniktola garden discoveries, followed by the attempt on the life of Sir. Andrew Fraser and the murder of the police Inspector, have opened a new chapter in the

HISTORY OF SEDITION.

They have taken us far beyond the treasonable pamphlets and revolutionary speeches. They have shown us the results of those preachings and are laying bare before us the workings of a murderous conspiracy—a widespread conspiracy recruited from the ranks of emotional young men saturated with grotesque ideas of political freedom. Horrible as it all is, I confess to some feeling of commiseration for these infatuated boys—for many of them are little more than that—blindly ruining their own future and the happiness of their home surroundings. But there it is. The Government of India have this conspiracy to deal with. We know its acknowledged aims, the systematic assassination of Government officials which is to discredit our administration and expel the British Raj from India, and notwithstanding the wicked absurdity of such schemes we cannot disregard the fact that personal and public security are dangerously threatened, and that we are imperatively called upon to protect the public safety and to subdue the indications of an increasing lawlessness.

THE NEED FOR URGENCY.

My honourable colleague Dr. Rash Behari Ghose has taken exception to certain clauses in the Bill and to our procedure in attempting to pass it in a single sitting. I am always very ready to treat the opinion of my honourable colleague with respect—indeed, I look to his sage advice and to his influence with his fellow-countrymen to assist us largely in the solution of the political problems of the future. But when I am told that the position is not one of such emergency as to justify a departure from recognised routine in the introduction of new legislation, and that further opportunity should be given for constitutional discussion and for the expressions of public opinion, I must refuse to agree. Public opinion, European and Indian, has spoken out freely from every part of the country and has officially and privately declared to me that the existing insecurity can no longer be tolerated and that the Government of India must be more efficiently armed. With that opinion I am in entire accord. This is not a time to ponder further over the details of legislative machinery. There is nothing to justify a demand for further deliberations as to the action which the Government of India is now called upon to take. There are other reasons, too, for which I have been anxious that the Bill which we are about to pass should immediately become law. We are on the eve of the announcement by the Secretary of State of reforms which have long been foreshadowed. And I should be sorry to see that announcement immediately followed by the exceptional criminal legislation such as that with which we have to-day been dealing. I cannot agree with my honourable colleague, Dr. Ghose that we should first promulgate our reforms and then proceed to deal with anarchical crime. I should prefer to feel that the stern measures which the unfortunate necessities of the moment have forced upon us have been completed before any announcement of reforms is made, and that having done our best for the maintenance of law and order we can proceed with a free hand to discuss the development of the future. The success of that future must be based not only upon the united efforts and co-operation of British and Indian administrators, but on the good sense of the Indian community. Upon its active assistance at the present moment much depends, and I would earnestly ask the members of every race, of every caste and of every creed, to unite in one common effort to put an end to dark plots and apprehensions of hidden danger which are crippling the daily life of the people. I would ask them to assist the Government of India in removing the causes which have so unfortunately necessitated to-day's legislation.

THE BILL.

The following are the main portions of the Bill introduced to-day :—Whereas it is expedient to provide for the more speedy trial of certain offences and for the prohibition of associations dangerous to the public peace, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

(2) It extends to the Provinces of Bengal and of Eastern Bengal and Assam, but the Governor-General in Council may, at any time, by notification in the "Gazette of India," extend the whole or any part thereof to any other Province.

(3) When extending Part I to any Province under sub-section (2) the Governor-General in Council may declare the operation of the provisions of that part relating to the constitution of the Special Bench to be subject to such modifications as may, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, be necessary to adapt those provisions to the circumstances of that Province.

PART I—SPECIAL PROCEDURE.

2. (1) Where a Magistrate has taken cognizance of any offence specified in the schedule, and it appears to the Governor-General in Council, or to the local Governments, that, in the interests of peace and good order, the provisions of this sort should be made to apply to the proceedings of such offence, the Governor-General in Council, or the local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may make an order in writing to that effect, and may by such order direct that the provisions of this part shall apply to the proceedings.

(2) No order shall be made under sub-section (1) in any case in which an order of commitment to the High Court or Court of Session has been made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, but save as foresaid, an order may be made in respect of an offence, whether committed before or after the commencement of this Act, or in the case of a Province to which this part is extended under Section 1 before or after such extension.

3. (1) On receipt of an order under Section 11, the magistrate who has taken cognizance of the offence, or any other magistrate to whom the case has been transferred, shall proceed to enquire whether the evidence offered upon the part of the prosecution is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an offence specified in the schedule, and shall for that purpose record on oath the evidence of all such persons as may be produced in support of the prosecution, and may record any statement of the accused, if voluntarily tendered by him.

(2) Where before the commencement of proceedings under this Act, the evidence of a witness has been recorded under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in the course of an inquiry into the same offence as that to which such proceedings relate, such evidence may be treated for the purposes of this Act as if it has been taken under sub-section (1).

4. The accused shall not be present during an inquiry under Section 3, sub-section (1), unless the magistrate so directs, nor shall he be represented by a pleader during any such enquiry, nor shall any person have any right of access to the Court of the magistrate while he is holding such enquiry.

5. When the evidence referred to in Section 3 has been taken, the magistrate shall, if he finds that it is not sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an offence specified in the schedule, record his reasons and discharge the accused, unless it appears to the magistrate that he should be tried or committed for trial under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for any other offence, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

6. When, upon such evidence being taken, the magistrate is satisfied that it is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an offence specified in the schedule, he shall (*a*) frame a charge under his hand declaring with what offence the accused is charged, (*b*) make an order directing that the accused be sent to the High Court for trial, and (*c*) cause the accused to be supplied with a copy of the order, and of the charge and of the evidence taken under Section 3.

7. In framing any charge under Section 6, the magistrate may also frame a charge for any offence not specified in the schedule, with which the accused may be charged, at the same trial, and the procedure of this Act shall apply to such charge.

8. When an order for trial has been made under Section 5, the magistrate shall send the order together with the charge, the record of the inquiry and anything which is to be produced in evidence to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

9. (1) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine supplementary witnesses after the order for trial and before the commencement of the trial.

(2) When the magistrate examines witnesses under sub-section (1) he shall forthwith cause the accused to be supplied with a copy of the evidence of such witnesses.

10. The accused may, at any time before his trial, send to the Clerk of the Crown, or other officer as aforesaid, a list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial.

11. (1) All persons sent for trial to the High Court under this Act shall be tried by a Special Bench of the Court composed of three Judges.

(2) No trial before the Special Bench shall be by jury.

(3) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges, forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges.

12. No person who has been remanded to custody in the course of proceedings under this Act, shall be released on bail under the provisions of Section 497 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, if there appear to be sufficient grounds for further inquiry into the guilt of such person.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872, the evidence of any witness taken by a magistrate in the proceedings to which this part applies, shall be treated as evidence before the High Court, if the witness is dead, or cannot be produced, and if the High Court has reason to believe that his death or absence was caused in the interest of the accused.

14. (1) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall not apply to proceedings taken under this part, in so far as they are inconsistent with the special procedure prescribed in this part.

(2) When holding a trial under Section 11, the Special Bench shall apply the provisions of Chapter 23 of the said Code, with such modifications as may appear to it to be necessary to adapt those provisions to the case of a trial before the High Court without a jury.

PART II—UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS.

15. In this part (1) "Association," means any combination, or body of persons, whether the same be known by any distinctive name or not, and (2) "Unlawful Association" means an association (a) which encourages or aids persons to commit acts of violence or intimidation, or of which the members habitually commit such acts, or (b) which has been declared to be unlawful by the Governor-General in Council under the powers hereby conferred.

16. If the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that any association interferes, or has for its object interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, or that it constitutes a danger to the public peace, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the official gazette, declare such association to be unlawful.

17. (1) Whoever is a member of an unlawful association, or takes part in meetings of such association, or contributes, or receives, or solicits any contribution for the purpose of such association, or in any way assists the operations of such association, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with a fine, or with both.

(2) Whoever manages, or assists in the management of an unlawful association, or promotes, or assists in promoting a meeting of such association, or of any members thereof as such members, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with a fine or with both.

18. An association shall not be deemed to have ceased to exist by reason only of any former act of dissolution, or change of title, but shall be deemed to continue so long as any actual combination for the purposes of such association continues between any members thereof.

The Schedule (See Section 3).

1. Any offence under the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely: Chapter 6, Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, and 124; Chapter 7, Sections 131 and 132; Chapter 7, Section 148; Chapter 16, Sections 302, 304, 307, 308, 326, 327, 329, 332, 333, 362, 364, 365 and 368; Chapter 17, Sections 385, 386, 387, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 431, 435, 436, 437, 438, 440, 454, 455, 457, 458, 459, and 460; and Chapter 22, Section 506.

2. Any offence under the Explosive Substances Act 1908, any attempt to commit, or any abetment of any of the above offences.

The Bill was passed unanimously.

The Council then adjourned to the 18th.

ALLAHABAD CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

"Bethany" Jubilee Hall.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 11.

Sir John Hewett, on Thursday afternoon last, laid the corner stone of the addition to the Allahabad Christian College, which, when completed, will form the main building of that institution.

The new building is to be named "Bethany Jubilee Hall," funds for its erection having been provided by the "Bethany" Church, Philadelphia, at the instance of Mr. Wanamaker, the American merchant, who has done much for Allahabad missionary educational effort.

The new building contains nine general class rooms, rooms for chemical and biological laboratories, and a semi-circular assembly hall capable of seating some 700 persons.

SIR HEWETT'S SPEECH.

Before laying the corner stone, Sir Hewett said that the connection of the American Presbyterian Mission with educational work in Allahabad had been a very long and a very noble one. "It was not a small achievement to have maintained, in spite of lets and hindrances, a high school here for over sixty years, and had the Mission rested satisfied with this, it would still have had a strong claim on the gratitude of the people of Allahabad; but with the advent of Mr. Wanamaker to India, in 1902—and I think I might add since the connection of the energetic Dr. Ewing with the institution—a new era began to dawn and large conceptions of its duties in the matter of education came to be entertained. The Mission had fearlessly embarked on large and progressive schemes, and with true American despatch it had proceeded to realise its conceptions in the smallest possible time."

After detailing the various progressive measures of the Mission in recent years, his Honour said that when Dr. Ewing invited him to lay that corner stone, he gladly consented to do so, because it gave him the opportunity of stating publicly his high appreciation of the noble work done by the Presbyterian Mission.

He praised the efforts of the Mission at training the character as well as the mind of students, and said that such training was never more necessary than now. The engineering and manual training departments of their College had his warmest sympathy, and their scheme for conducting an agricultural department would have the hearty co-operation of the Agricultural Department of the Provinces.

As a tangible evidence of the sympathy he had with the efforts being made in the College in the direction of practical education, he was glad to announce that he had decided to give a recurring grant of Rs. 150 per month, from the present year, towards the upkeep of the newly established technical department, and a grant of Rs. 15,000, next year, towards the equipment of the engineering and manual training departments.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

The Sentence.

SHULDHAM CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 11.

In the Multan Murder case the jury, after retiring for an hour, brought in against Shuldham a verdict of guilty of murder, rape and robbery. They were unanimous in all three cases. The jury by a majority of 7 to 2 found Mullins guilty of murder, of 7 to 2 found him guilty of rape, and on the third charge found him guilty unanimously.

Shuldham pleaded for mercy, saying he did not want to spend all the days of his youth in jail.

The Judge sentenced him to death.

Shuldham took the sentence without flinching and exclaimed "May God have mercy on my soul".

The jury recommended, by a majority of 8 to 3, that mercy should be shewn to Mullins, and sentence was deferred till to-morrow.

A huge crowd was present in Court.

SOMNA RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Government Appeal Dismissed

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 11.

In the Allahabad High Court, Justices Aikman and Karamat Sosiani delivered judgment in the appeal of the Local Government against Jotiprasad, Assistant Station-master of Somna, on the East Indian Railway, against the order of the Magistrate at Aligarh finding him "not guilty" of offences under section 101 of the Railway Act and 304A. of the Indian Penal Code, and acquitting him.

Their Lordships heard the evidence that established that there was a collision at Somna between the No. 5 Up Express train and the No. 63 Up Goods train on the 8th March 1908 at 3-35 a m., resulting in the death of two men on the Goods train and in several persons being injured, as well as in some damage to the rolling stock.

Their Lordships observed that the case was a difficult one, and the question to be determined was whether the accused despatched, from Somna to Kalwa, the line clear message authorising the latter station to allow the Express train to proceed on its way. According to the Assistant Station Master at Kalwa, such message was sent, whereas accused admitted writing out such a message in an incomplete form, but denied having sent it. The message only mentioned the hour 3, without any entry as to minutes, and it had undoubtedly the wrong private number.

According to the Railway regulations each message despatched was to have a private number and none could be received without it. The Kalwa Station Master stated that the private number appended to the telegram in question was 15; the accused stated, and he was right in this, that the correct private number was 53.

The suggestion on behalf of the prosecution was that accused, who had been nearly 18 hours on duty, got confused, and used the wrong private number, as otherwise it was difficult to see why the Assistant Station-master at Kalwa would have allowed the Express train to proceed.

Their Lordships were inclined to think that the probabilities were in favour of the view put forward on behalf of the prosecution, but those probabilities were not so strong as to justify their Lordships in converting the judgment of acquittal into one of conviction. The appeal preferred by the Local Government was therefore dismissed and the bail, on which the accused was discharged, was cancelled.

BITTEN BY A LEPER.

Prince and Policeman Victims.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 11.

Yesterday a somewhat singular case was tried by Colonel Wyllie, Cantonment Magistrate,

At the Races held on the 30th November last, a leper named Manuel was discovered picking pockets and was arrested by a native constable, on whom the leper turned and, biting him severely on the arm, forced the constable to let him go.

Seeing this, a bystander, Prince Rahmat Sultan, a grandson of Bahadur Shah, late King of Delhi, who died and was buried in Rangoon, pluckily seized the leper, who turned on him and bit him badly on the hand. The Prince did not let him go, and after a fierce struggle the leper was secured and taken into police custody.

The accused was charged with malignantly doing an act likely to be spread infection of a disease dangerous to life, and voluntarily causing hurt to a public servant in the execution of his duty.

In deciding the case the Cantonment Magistrate said that had the accused been a healthy man, the bite might have been a comparatively trivial matter, but knowing himself to be a leper, the accused must have known that his bite was likely to convey infection. The Medical Officer could not as yet possibly state whether infection had been conveyed or not, but he advised the injured man to present himself from time to time for observation.

The case was specially noteworthy, in that a descendant of the Royal family of Delhi should be found, at this period of British Indian history, actively assisting the authorities of Rangoon in the interests of public order. The circumstances might appear insignificant in themselves, but nevertheless it took a certain amount of courage for anyone to tackle a leprous offender and to retain a grip of him although severely bitten by the leper. The Prince certainly deserves thanks for his help.

The accused's plea of self-defence was valueless and he was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment under each charge, the terms of imprisonment to run consecutively, commencing from the expiry of his present sentence.

G. I. P. RAILWAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Under the auspicies of the G. I. P. Railway Mechanics' Institute a dramatic entertainment was given last night in the grounds of the Institute Parel. The grounds were splendidly illuminated for the occasion. The entertainment consisted of a comedy in three acts, entitled "Married for Money." Mrs. Dracott, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Coles, Mr. J. C. Judd, Mr. Porter, Mr. H S. Flanagan and Mr. Leach, especially the last two, performed their parts admirably. The entertainment was followed by a dance. The functions proved highly successful and Mr. A. Harrison, the energetic Secretary deserves great credit for their complete success. The G. I. P. Orchestral Band played a selection of music during the intervals.

His Majesty the King, also Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of "Gay Lawless", the new sporting romance by Helen Mathers, author of "Comin' through the Rye." A pathetic interest attaches to the book in view of the fact that it was begun by Phil. Reeves, a promising young soldier, the gifted authoress's only son. While writing the earlier chapters he was taken suddenly ill, and within five days was carried off by pneumonia. His mother sadly took up the task he had left unfinished, and completed the story. Her son is Chris Hannen, one of the most interesting characters in the novel. But whereas in the story the son loses his mother, in reality it was the mother who lived to mourn the loss of her son. "Gay Lawless" is published by that young firm of Publishers Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co., and we understand that a second large edition has been called for.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, Nov. 27, (PARIS, Nov. 28.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Education.—The text of the new Education Bill was issued on Saturday.—A committee is being formed to support the Government, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many Non-conformist leaders in their efforts to secure an educational peace. The committee, which includes members of all political parties and of the various religious bodies, will work on a non-party basis, with the object of eliciting and registering public support for the settlement embodied in the new Bill.

Football.—Under Rugby Union rules, the Australians beat Yorkshire, on Saturday, and Lancashire, on Wednesday. Under Association rules, an Amateur League match at Dublin between Ireland and England was won by the latter.

Ireland.—Riotous scenes took place last week at Holycross, co. Tipperary, in consequence of a number of men having been sentenced to imprisonment for intimidating a local justice of the peace. On Monday, the polic arrested eight men, who were conveyed to Cashel and returned for trial to the Cork Assizes. After the Magistrate's decision, a large crowd closed in on the police and stoned them. The police charged and dispersed the mob, but many persons were hurt on both sides.—The percentage paid on the amount of the purchase money advance under the Land Purchase Acts to vendors is reduced from 12 to 3 per cent.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on Monday last the Licensing Bill was read a first time. On Monday, Lords Roberts, in a weighty speech, moved a resolution declaring that the defence of the country necessitates the immediate attention of the Government to the provision of an adequate land force so that the most formidable foreign nation would hesitate to attempt invasion. Lord Crewe opposed and Lord Lansdowne supported the motion, which was carried by 74 against 32. Tuesday's sitting in a small House, was devoted to the naval discussion, raised by Lord Cawdor, chiefly with regard to the two-Power standard. There was a large attendance on Wednesday, when Lord Crewe moved the second reading of the Licensing Bill, which he justified as a necessary social reform extending the operation in some respects of the Act of 1904. He warmly repelled the suggestion that the Bill was a piece of robbery and urged that it was financially fair to the trade. Lord Lansdowne, in moving the rejection of the Bill, severely criticized it, and denied that the Act of 1904 had failed, thus justifying the substitution of this new scheme. The debate was adjourned.—In the House of Commons last week the report stage of the Licensing Bill was completed and the measure was read a third time by 350 votes to 113. Monday's sitting was devoted to the introduction of Mr. Birrell's new Bill "to amend the law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland." On Tuesday, the Scottish Education Bill and the Prevention of Crime Bill were advanced. The second reading of the newly-introduced Education Bill was moved on Wednesday by Mr. Runciman, and was met by the an amendment, moved by Mr. Hutton, to read the Bill a second time that day three months. The debate, in which Sir W. Anson, Lord R. Cecil, and Dr. Macnamara were the principal speakers, was eventually adjourned on the motion of Mr. Balfour.

Political.—At a meeting of Unionist Peers held at Lansdowne-house, on Tuesday, it was decided by an overwhelming majority to reject the Licensing Bill in the Upper Chamber.—Lord Ripon was entertained at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday by the Eighty Club.

President Roosevelt's Visit.—President Roosevelt has promised that when he comes to England, about April, 1910, after his journey in Africa, he will addres the Royal Geographical Society.

The King's Diamonds.—The two largest of the Cullinan diamonds were on Monday placed among the Crown jewels at the Tower.

Woman Suffrage.—Mrs. Fawcett addressed the Oxford Union last week, but a motion in favour of removing the electoral disabilities of women was defeated by 360 votes to 329.—At Bow-street, Mr. Curtis Bennett refused to transfer Mrs. Pankhurst and other imprisoned suffragists to the first division.—A woman suffragist has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment at Leeds.—The council of the National Women's Anti-Suffrage League held a meeting on Wednesday at King's-hall, Covent Gardex, Lady Jersey presided. A resolution was carried pledging the league to resist the proposal to admit women to the Parliamentary franchise and to Parliament, while maintaining the principle that the work of women on municipal and other bodies connected with the domestic and social affairs of the community was of great and increasing value.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—In the Federal House of Representatives in Melbourne, on Wednesday, the New Prime Minister said that for want of time it was impossible to deal with large questions of policy this Session. He announced a brief programme of measures, most of them in fulfilment of pledges or proposals of the Deakin Ministry.—The Victorian Budget shows a surplus of £440,151, and the West Australian Budget a deficit of £2,365.

Canada.—Our Canandian correspondent says that the addresses delivered at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce last week have only slightly stimulated a renewal of the discussion as to trade relations between Canada and the United States.

Cook Islands.—The natives of Rakahanga in the group are reported to have hauled down the British flag and appointed their own Government.

New Zealand.—Vice-Admiral Sir R. Poor, Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station, was officially welcomed at Wellington on Saturday. The result of the second ballots in the elections shows that the Government has carried 12 seats and the Opposition nine.

South Africa.—The South African Union Convention reassembled on Monday in Cape Town.

THE UNITED STATES.

Presidental Campaign Funds.—Particulars of contributions to these funds are published.

The Tariff.—There is reported to be a growing belief that something will be done towards reducing tariff duties.

Trade Relations with Canada.—A manifestation of opinion in favour of commercial union with Canada took place at the New York Chamber of Commerce dinner.

FOREIGN.

China.—An Edict has been issued declaring that the Regent is in complete control of the Government, and that he must be obeyed by all Princes and Ministers.

France.—The King and Queen of Sweden arrived on Sunday in Paris where the King has been officially entertained by the President of the Republic and the Municipality.

Germany.—Particulars of the suppressed conversation between Dr. Hale and the German Emperor have been published in America, but their accuracy is denied by Dr. Hale and the "North-German Gazette" and the "Imperial Gazette" of Berlin. In the Reichstag in Berlin, last week, Prince Bulow introduced the Government Bills for raising additional revenue to the extent of £25,000,000. The German Navy Estimates for the coming year show an increase of over three millions sterling. The protocol in reference to the Casablanca arbitration has been signed in Berlin.

Persia.—The Shah a few day ago issued a rescript, abolishing the Constitution, but he has since withdrawn it in deference to Russian and British representations.

The Near Eastern Question.—The Servian Government, in reply to the Powers, last week issued a Note containing pacific assurances. The Russian reply to the Austrian Note has been despatched. The Russian Government adheres to the essential conditions of a conference as formulated in the programme agreed on by Russia, France, and Great Britain.—Our Constantinople correspondent is informed by M. Liapcheff, the Bulgarian Envoy, that all the questions pending between Turkey and Bulgaria have now been thoroughly discussed by the delegates and that certain principles, which may be said virtually to contain a solution, have been accepted by the negotiators. If the last word is yet unsaid, this is due to differences of a purely temporary nature, which nevertheless constituted obstacles to the immediate signature of a protocol.

Aerial Navigation.—In France, last week, Mr. Wilbur Wright won the prize for height of the Aero Club de France. A duplicate prize is awarded to Mr. Farman.

Court and Personal.—The King and Queen of Sweden left Windsor Castle on Saturday on the conclusion of their visit to King Edward.

Ecclesiastical.—The Bishop of Southwell having declined the Archbishopric of Cape Town, the Bishops of the provinces of South Africa have unanimously elected the Ven W. Burrows, Archdeacon of Birmingham, to the Archbishopric.

Foot-and-mouth Disease.—The British Board of Agriculture have added the States of New York and New Jersey to the schedule of prohibited areas.

Naval and Military.—Tuesday's "London Gazette" contains announcements of the conferring of the Distinguished Service Order on two officers and of the Distinguished Conduct Medal on six non-commissioned officers and privates, in recognition of gallant conduct during the recent campaign against the Mohmands. Field-Marshal Sir George White unveiled at Greenwich parish church, last week, a bronze tablet to the memory of General Wolfe.

Shipping.—The Ellerman steamer "Sardinia" had just left Malta for Alexandria on Wednesday morning, with 14 European passengers, a large number of Moorish pilgrims, and a crew of 39, when a fire broke out on board, and made such rapid progress that nothing could be done to subdue it. The vessel, still burning, was ultimately beached near the harbour. The loss of life was very serious. According to the latest accounts, five European passengers, 18 of the crew, and 100 of the pilgrims have been saved, and five European passengers, 18 of the crew, and over 100 of the pilgrims have been drowned or burned to death.—A severe gale was experienced in the British Isles at the beginning of the week, and some damage to shipping is reported.

Obituary.—Lord Glenesk, Canon Jelf, Sir Ralph Littler, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Wilkinson, and Sir A. de Bock Porter.—"Times."

"WILLIAM TELL" TRAGEDY.

Mme. "Clementine" in Tears.

London, Nov. 27,

The inquest on Herbert Thomas Lees, Robert-street, Hampstead, who was shot during a "William Tell" act at the Middlesex Music Hall on Monday night, was opened at Westminster to-day. Both Mme. "Clementine," who performed the shooting act, and who remanded on bail charged with manslaughter and Mr. J. L. Graydon, proprietor of the hall, attended the inquest.

On behalf of Mme. Clementine, Mr. Humphreys expressed sympathy with Lees' mother, and Mr. Rutland said Mr. Graydon hoped to raise a fund for her.

Stephano Comoni, one of Mme. Clementine's assistants, described how Lees hung five balls on a screen, and from the balcony Mme. Clementine shot them off. Lees, he said, then hung another ball up and stood underneath it. The ball was about 1 1/8 inch above his head. Mme. Clementine shot at the ball with a .22 Winchester and missed. She took aim again, shot, and missed. Lees walked away, but turning round, he saw the ball still hanging, so he took up his position again under it. He seemed to raise his head as if straightening himself up. Soon after Mme. Clementine shot and hit Lees in the forehead, and he fell.

He thought the misfortune happened though the lad lifting his head up but the coroner calculated that he would have had to raise his head at least three inches.

The witness added that it was not unusual to have misses over the boy's head. She had never missed such a shot before. He was sure there was no question of ill-will or quarrel.

Mme. Doltini ("Clementine") gave evidence. She had, she said, been giving performances for eighteen years, and for three months Lees had assisted her.

"When I get to the gallery and aim at the ball above the boy's head. I generally miss once or twice to draw the attention of the public. It is my business to do so. When I fired the third time, to the horror of my eyes the boy fell down."

Asked how she thought it happened, witness said: "The boy must have moved. As I am upstairs I aim at the object, and cannot watch him."

She had never had an accident before. She was an expert, and sure of her shot.

During her evidence witness broke down, and was assisted weeping out of the box.

"Forgive me," she said, "it was an accident."

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and asked the coroner to use his influence to stop these dangerous performances.

DAY OF INVASION.

Mr. Haldane's Plans.

London, Nov. 28,

Mr. Haldane, distributing the prizes to the men of the 13th (Kensington) Battalion of the County of London Regiment last night, said that the modern division was not worth anything unless it was so constructed that it could be rapidly and swiftly mobilised, and used to anticipate the stroke, so that the counter-stroke of defence might be given first.

He was not under the slightest delusion as to the situation in which they stood. They had made a very fine beginning. They had got as modern an organisation as that of any Army in the world. They were now trying to work out mobilisation plans, not only for the force itself, but for the nation, if the great day should come.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Speech in the House of Lords by Earl Roberts.

THERE was a large attendance in the House of Lords on Nov. 23, many military members being anxious to hear Lord Roberts's speech on National Defence. The Government benches were, however, conspicuously deserted with the exception of the seats usually occupied by Ministers. In fact, there were only seven Liberal peers present on the back benches when Lord Roberts rose, but shortly after there were about twenty-five. By this time there was scarcely a vacant seat on the Opposition side, and the steps of the Throne were also crowded.

Lord Roberts rose to call the attention of his Majesty's Government to Lord Tweedmouth's statement on May 18 last, and to ask his Majesty's Government if the Committee of Imperial Defence therein referred to has arrived at any conclusions with respect to the necessity for guarding this country against invasion, and whether these conclusions demand a revision of the facts and figures laid down by the Chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence in May, 1905; and to move to resolve: "That in the opinion of this House the defence of these islands necessitates the immediate attention of his Majesty's Government to the provision (in addition to a powerful navy) of an army so strong in numbers and so efficient in quality that the most formidable foreign nation would hesitate to attempt a landing on these shores;" and also to move to resolve "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable, in view of altered strategic conditions in the North Sea, that his Majesty's Government should, following the precedent set by Mr. Balfour in 1905, make a statement on the invasion problem, and should state definitely the conclusions arrived at as the result of the recent inquiry by the Committee of Imperial Defence."

In very earnest terms his Lordship impressed on the House that the country could not rely absolutely on the doctrine that, so long as they had command of the sea, no foreign troops could land on these shores. It would appear that the country might be led to believe this and rest content, but he showed that this was a dangerous state. It would be all right if the enemy would give them six months' notice. Was the Territorial Army as now constituted sufficient for what was required of it? His reply to this was careful and close examination of the facts leading to the conclusion that it was not. They wanted a home army or they did not. If not, what was the meaning of Mr. Haldane's scheme, involving the expenditure of vast sums of money?

THE PROBLEM OF GERMAN INVASION.

He examined, in perhaps the most interesting part of his speech, the possibilities of a German invasion and said:—

Great pains have been taken to get at the truth, and our researches have proved that the question of invasion now differs materially from the aspect it presented when Mr. Balfour made his speech in 1905. To begin with, Mr. Balfour only considered the question from the point of view of the invading force coming from France, while we have gone into it on the supposition that it would come from Germany. By taking France as an instance of the quarter from which danger might arise, Mr. Balfour did so only to illustrate his argument. That did not imply hostility to France or fear of France. So far was that from being the case that Mr. Balfour's Government was at that time drawing closer to France. What Mr. Balfour claimed, and was so well justified in claiming, when he referred to France, I claim for my analogous reference to Germany. (Hear, hear.) It implies no hostility, which it would be impossible for me, of all people, to feel in the slightest degree. It implies no fear. What we are bound to do, without offence or without suspicion of foreign countries, is to take their military position into account in considering what ought to be our own military arrangements. This is done every day in the case of the Navy without offence being meant or taken. We are constantly—Ministers, Government, and all—discussing our Navy with direct reference to the strength of foreign navies. Why should we give offence by discussing our Army in the same way? (Hear, hear.) With regard, then, to Germany, my Lords, we have ascertained without the possibility of a doubt that vessels suitable for accommodating 200,000 men are at all times available in the northern ports of Germany; that, as a result of their new "service law," by which the period with the colours is decreased and the period in the reserve increased, that number of men could be collected during several months in the year, in the districts nearest to those ports, without any fuss or mobilisation arrangements being put into force; that the railway facilities are such as would admit of an army of that strength being brought to the several ports and embarked in a much shorter time than had been stated with regard to France; that, instead of three tons per man being required, as was previously estimated, one and-a-half ton would be quite sufficient for all purposes; and that, with the enormous boat accommodation of the big modern liners, with the frequent practice of troops in embarking and disembarking with the education given to the officers of the mercantile marine serving in the reserve, and with the various mechanical appliances which now exist, the disembarkation of German troops could be carried out far more expeditiously than had been thought possible in the case of French troops. In other words, our researches have proved that a force of 150,000 German soldiers could be transported in the same number of vessels that Mr. Balfour had been informed would be needed for half that number of French soldiers, and that the embarkation and disembarkation would occupy a much shorter period than was supposed to be necessary for the smaller force. It is true that the distance is greater from Germany to England than from France to England; but this is only an apparent disavantage for German ports are really nearer to those places on our eastern coast most likely to be selected for the disembarkation of an invading army than are the ports on which our own fleets are usually based. (Cheers.) Then a glance at the chart of the North Sea will show you that the German base is in a sense double since it includes both the North Sea and the Baltic and for naval purposes these two bases are practically one, owing to their being connected by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

Another, and most important, advantage to Germany is that, owing to the railways being in the hands of the State, all the preliminary arrangements, up to the actual despatch of the troops, could be carried out with infinitely more secrecy than in France. Another and equally important advantage is that, owing to the North Sea being less crowded with shipping than the English Channel, once the German transports had started, they could proceed to their respective objectives with much less chance of being detected than would be the case with French transports in the Channel. With the facts we are able to give you, my Lords, and which we have been at pains to verify, I think you must realise that in Germany there would be no difficulty as to the requisite number of troops being speedily collected, as to the amount of tonnage needed for the transport of the same being always available, or as to the great local facilities that exist for embarkation purposes. The only question that remains is the question of the feasibility of leaving us in ignorance of what was happening until too late for us to prevent a landing. The question of absolute secrecy is one on which we do not insist. We hold that an invasion would be in the nature of a surprise, at a time when it was least expected, and when we might be—as at the present moment—quite unprepared for it. (Hear, hear.) We place no faith in our receiving sufficient warning, and we believe that, owing to the entirely different conditions which prevail in the two countries, what would be impossible in Great Britain would be quite possible in Germany. The German Government is methodical, and in time of crisis would practically become an executive, dispotism, with control over the telegraph and post offices, over the railways, and, above all, over the Press; and under such conditions it might be difficult, if not impossible, for us to ascertain what was going on. (Cheers.)

A STRANGE SPECTACLE.

Later on in his speech, Lord Roberts said:—The more I reflect on it, the more it seems to me that there lies in front of us one of the strangest spectacles that has ever been witnessed in the world. Across the narrow seas, opposite our shores, within a few hours' steaming of our coasts, there is a people numbering over sixty millions, our most active rivals in commerce, and the greatest military Power in the world, no longer depending upon her supremacy in one arm, but adding to an overwhelming military strength a naval force which she is resolutely and rapidly increasing; while we, on our side, are not attempting to take any military precautions in response. (Cheers.) Germany cannot justly be blamed for the situation; rather she should be praised and her example followed, for her people, by their industry, their perseverance, their sound system of education, and by the advantageous military training which every able-bodied man receives, have made her a great nation. The Germans require outlets for their commerce and their steadily increasing population. To fulfil this requirement they recognise the necessity for having a strong navy, in addition to their matchless army, which is essential to their existence in the very centre of Europe. For more than two centuries, my Lords, we have considered it necessary from time to time to increase our Navy, and instead of taking exception to Germany's action—which we most certainly have no right to do—our business is to find out in what way we are likely to be affected by this great increase of sea power to Germany and to adopt such measures as may be necessary for our own protection.

Raising his voice at the end of a fifty minutes' speech, Lord Roberts declared his "absolute belief that without a military organisation more adequate to the certain perils of the future, our empire will fall from us and our power will pass away."

After Lord Lovat had delivered a criticism of the military and naval situation: Lord Cromer declared that, while giving his support to a portion of the motion, he questioned the desirability of asking the Government to make a statement on "the invasion problem." He hoped that part of the motion would not be pressed.

Lord Midleton dwelt on the impressiveness of the speeches, and held that if they wanted to make a Territorial Army a reality they must tell the people the truth in reference to the vital matter of home defence, and make them feel that the alternative to a sustained voluntary effort was compulsory service. Diplomacy might obviate or postpone the danger, but military preparations to safeguard the heart of the empire could not be based on any off-chance. He urged that they should have assurances that the Government were prepared to bind themselves to make preparations as adequate to secure their invulnerability by land as they had pledged themselves with regard to their invulnerability by sea.

Lord Crewe hoped the discussion would not lead to any grave misunderstanding outside, and quoted words used by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in 1905, deprecating references which might lead to mischief. They had had formerly foolish speeches, and it was not desirable to give any encouragement to the raising of feeling on so important a question as invasion. He proposed, therefore, to say as little as possible. He reminded the House that the Committee of Imperial Defence consisted of the military and naval advisers of the Crown acting together with the political advisers, and they had to deal with the questions referred to by Lord Roberts. He rather ridiculed the idea that they should regard themselves in the position of a continental Power. There was the Blue Water school who held that they should be able to throw great masses of troops like the continental Powers across the frontier. As to the question of invasion, what was generally understood by that was that a large army could be landed sufficient to conquer the country. There was no limit to the money which this country would spend on naval defence, and not naval defence alone, for the protection of these shores. As to home defence, the General Staff of the Army had worked out a scheme which made it possible to bring the largest possible force to any point which might be in danger. They were as deeply convinced as noble Lords opposite of the necessity of having an organised defence, but he did not accept the conclusions of the noble Lords who had spoken.

Lord Lansdowne could not assent to the apprehension of Lord Roberts that his speeches fell on stony ground. The whole of Mr. Balfour's contention in the speech referred to was that they should have a strong home army, but neither Mr. Balfour nor the Defence Committee held that the conclusions it arrived at were like the laws of the Medes and Persians. The problem of invasion had undergone great changes since 1905. He thought no one would go the length of saying that it was the duty of the Government of the day to take the whole world into their confidence with regard to the details of this vital problem of imperial defence, but he thought they were entitled to some general statement as to their views as to the extent to which the conditions which prevailed in 1905 had been affected by subsequent events. He should like some information as to the composition of the force which they were told could be assembled at a given point to repel invasion. But he had never met a soldier who would say that a body composed entirely of Territorial troops would be fit to meet picked forces which would be selected for invasion. In conclusion, he said he could not assent to that portion of the resolution which called on the Government to make a statement on the invasion problem, but if a division was necessary he should vote for the first part.

Lord Crewe again criticised the wording of the resolution, and said the Government could hardly be expected to assent to any portion of it.

Lord Milner did not altogether like the form of the resolution, but he should go into the lobby with Lord Roberts as a protest against the eternal shilly-shallying on this question. It was very important that interest should be aroused with regard to it.

Lord Roberts withdrew the latter part of his resolution relating to a statement on the invasion problem, and the first part, with an addition suggested by Lord Wemyss, was carried by seventy-four against thirty-two.

FRENCH COMMENTS ON LORD ROBERTS'S SPEECH.

The "Temps" notes with marked satisfaction Lord Roberts's plea for a serious organisation of England's land forces, and remarks:

"Why should military problems be subject to a different rule from naval problems? Why not state on the floor of the House what every one knows what every one is writing? What is the meaning of this strange persistency in mingling the appearance with the reality in declaring to England that she has an army when she has none? It is not better to speak out and so recognise the futility of the efforts hitherto made? For England to be sure of the morrow, for her to be qualified to become an ally, it is necessary and it is sufficient for her to equip herself with the army which she does not now possess. It is necessary and it is sufficient that she should remember that that army, in comparison with other European armies, was better a century ago than it is to-day; that in presence of conscript armies the British forces cannot be taken seriously, and that in fact, as we wrote six months ago, it was not at Trafalgar that Napoleon succumbed but at Waterloo."

The "Debats" says that although the Government minority voted against Lord Roberts's motion there can be no doubt that it was heart and soul with the majority. It is being more and more felt in England that the old system is doomed.

"Hitherto the traditional antipathy to military service, together with the repugnance of the taxpayer, has outweighed the apprehension of a vague danger. Recent events have opened many eyes; they will also open purses. The £35,000,000 of new annual taxes which Prince Bulow asks of the German people are largely destined to be devoted to the naval estimates. If Germany is to be endowed within a few years with fleets powerful enough to vie with those of England in European waters, England is in duty bound to have at her disposal an army strong enough to fling into the sea a German army which had succeeded in disembarking on British soil. There is no possible escape from this conclusion. The official exchange of pacific assurances is an insufficient guarantee for the independence of nations.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN VIEWS.

The debate on Lords Roberts's motion in the House of Lords, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," has attracted considerable attention in this country, but experience teaches that the reports of the German semi-official telegraph agency upon occasions of this kind are not always to be trusted, and comment in most quarters consequently remains reserved. Those sections of the German Press which endeavour to draw a moral from the proceedings are reluctantly compelled to admit that recent utterances by the Emperor William have contributed in no small degree to open the eyes of the British public to the existence of various eventualities against which it behoves them to be on their guard. Radical and Liberal journals are disposed to regret the debate as "inopportune," but in view of their own admissions this objection hardly holds water. The Radical organ of Prince Bulow's "Bloc," the "Vossische Zeitung," apprehends that the temper of which it considers the debate to be a sympton will endure "until the provisions of the present German Navy Law have been carried out." The British public scarcely need to be reminded that the German Navy Law in notoriously the most elastic enactment of its kind in existence.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Suppressed Interview.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" wrote on the 20th Nov.:—

The New York "American" publishes to-day as a special telegraphic despatch from London. "Copyright 1908 by the 'American,' 'Journal,' and 'Examiner,'" the following:—

"Here is exactly what the Emperor William said on world politics to Dr. William Bayerd Hale, the distinguished clergyman, traveller, and writer, on board the Imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern' at Bergen, Norway, on July 19. Dr. Hale was seeking an article for the 'Century' Magazine, which article, in view of the earthquake created throughout Germany by the interview subsequently given by the Emperor William to diplomatist for the London 'Daily Telegraph,' has been suppressed at the request of the German Government.

"The Empesor talked to Dr. Hale for several hours. He was bitter against England and full of the Yellow Peril. He declared England to be a traitor to the white man's cause. He predicted that she would ultimately lose some of her colonies through her treaty with Japan.

"The invitation to the American fleet to visit New Zealand and Australia was intended to serve notice on England that those colonies were with the white man and not with the renegade Mother Country. The British colonies would show by the ardour of their reception that they understood the situation.

"The Emperor declared that Japan was even now fomenting an insurrection in India, and that this insurrection might break out within six months. Germany and the United States will, however, find a solution of the Eastern question.

"There is a complete understanding between the Emperor William and President Roosevelt on this point. They intend to divide the East against itself by becoming the recognized friends of China. The negotiations have been progressing favourably for months. A high Chinese official, the Emperor said, would soon visit America and Germany. The terms will then be made known guaranteeing the protection and integrity of China and the open door.

"Every statesman now realizes, the Emperor declared, that Russia in her great struggle with Japan was really fighting the white man's cause—fighting it miserably. The Emperor expressed sympathy with Russia, remarking how different the result would have been if the burden of carrying the white man's standard had been placed by Providence upon his invincible battalions. If Japan be suffered now to get control of China, Europe will suffer an attack. The Emperor is keeping friends with the Mahomedan world. He is even supplying them with rifles because they are devils in a fight and stand there between East and West, where they can break the first force of the attack.

"The Emperor William said that he believed America would be forced to fight Japan within ten years. He seemed eager to talk and poured a steady stream of criticism upon England for two hours.

"Dr. Hale was received by the Emperor as a distinguished traveller, scholar, and writer. He was informed that it was the Kaiser's inviolable rule never to communicate with newspaper men."

A DENIAL BY DR. HALE.

The "American" states that it immediately communicated to Dr. Hale through the telephone the foregoing synpsis telegraphed as the substance of his interview with the Emperor. Dr. Hale answered:—

"Not one word of what you tell me has been sent to you as the contents of my "Century" article is correct. This synopsis is as far away as anything could possibly be and is the invention of some wandering mind from first to last."

Dr. Hale was informed the "American" continues, that the despatch did not purport to be a synopsis of the 'Century' article but a report of what had been said at the interview with the Emperor. "It is well known," says the "American," "that the proofs of the "Century" article had been carefully edited in the German Foreign Office and the references to world politics eliminated." To that Dr. Hale answered that as a report of what happened at the audience it was also entirely absurd.

In the "New York" Times this morning Dr. Hale also repudiates the "American's" despatch, saying that nothing could be further from the truth of what passed at the interview. Dr. Hale has just written to me declaring the account absurd and preposterous and adding, "It is hardly necessary to do so, but I repudiate this report absolutely."

On the 22nd the same correspondent wrote:—

Judging from London and Berlin cable despatches in this morning's papers here, it is necessary to glean and recapitulate the actual facts with regard to Dr. Hale's interview with the German Emperor. The matter is still being discussed here in every circle, and has been known to quite a number of people since knowledge of the interview first began to be circulated early in August. It is sincerely to be hoped that nothing more will be known or heard about the matter. From a number of interviews with Germans I gather that this morning's papers were in danger of stirring ill-feeling among them against England. Germans or people of German descent or connexions from an appreciable portion of the population of this country, and in New York alone they number hundreds of thousands.

In the summer Dr. Hale published a long account descriptive of the daily life of Mr. Roosevelt at the White House, which aroused general attention throughout the United States. It was sent to the German Emperor who takes great interest in Mr. Roosevelt with a request that Dr. Hale should be allowad to see his Majesty. Arriving in Berlin, Dr. Hale was told to proceed to the Royal yacht in Norway where the Emperor was. He did so, and wrote an account of his impressions of a conversation with the Emperor. That account the "New York Times," for which it was written, steadily refuses to disclose, and that journal has acted with the greatest discretion throughout. I became familiar with the circumstances of the interview some time ago, but was hopeful until lately that nothing more would be heard of it. The German Foreign Office, for some reason only known to them, desired that Dr. Hale should print his impressions in a monthly magazine, and not in a newspaper. A very carefully edited account of his conversation with the Emperor was then prepared for the "Century Magazine," and, as I have informed you, great pressure was suddenly brought to bear, either on the writer of the article or on the magazine, to prevent publication. Many copies were destoryed and the type of the article was melted. So far as I am aware, no copy of the interview has appeared. What has appeared here, and apparently also published in London, is both denied and affirmed by Dr. Hale.

Following the "American's" version of the interview, which has been repudiated by Dr. Hale, came another in yesterday's "World," the accuracy of which is also denied by Dr. Hale. Under the heading "Hale Approved Kaiser Interview," the "World" this morning publishes a photographed facsimile of the interview in proof, containing corrections in Dr. Hale's handwriting and initialled by him, the article having been submitted to him before publication. The "World" also prints an affidavit of its reporter, saying that not one word appeared that Dr. Hale had not read before returning the interview to him, and denying that Dr. Hale had described the article as a fabrication. In view of the "World's" statements to-day Dr. Hale's attitude is incomprehensible. He has denied the interview to many persons, but an affirmation is indicated by the corrections in proof, which are apparently in his own handwriting.

It is to be hoped that the whole matter will now end. I have purposely refrained from telegraphing one tithe of what has been written here on the subject or of the purport of the "World's" version of the interview, which in tenor and spirit does not seem to differ greatly from that of the American though the language does.

The American Press has taken a strong English attitude on the subject.

In a supplementary telegram the "Times" correspondent added:—

I had a conversation with Dr. Hale this afternoon. He declares that in writing "This is all wrong" (the "World" proof) he meant the whole of the alleged interview is wrong, and not the portion of the proof struck out as shown in the photographed facsimile which the "World" published.

GERMAN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

The "North-German Gazette" and the "Imperial Gazette" of Berlin on Monday contained an official declaration that the version published by the "New York World" of the Emperor's interview with Dr. Hale consists of "baseless inventions from beginning to end."

A Berlin correspondent added:—

Although the entire German Press has from the first refused to give credence to the reports as to the contents of this second Imperial interview, there appears to be a growing conviction in certain quarters that it will in the long run prove impossible to keep the authentic text secret. Rumours have been current here for some time past as to its general tendency which have not greatly surprised those acquainted with the sentiments occasionally betrayed by the Emperor William in moments of expansion when conversing, for instance, with foreign naval officers. But even if the genuine text be published later on it is practically certain that it will not have the good fortune of the "Daily Telegraph" interview in receiving official confirmation.

FINANCIAL EDITOR IN COURT.

Mr. Henry Hess Again Remanded.

Mr. Henry Hess, formerly editor of the "Critic" newspaper, again appeared at Bow-street to-day on a summons charging him with the misappropriation of money belonging to the Common Weal Consolidated, Ltd., of which he was a director, with publishing a false statement, and also with committing wilful and corrupt perjury in the Bankruptcy Court.

It is alleged that the defendant received £10,000 on behalf of the company, which on his own suggestion he was allowed to deposit, with a person known only to himself for the purpose of speculation. He subsequently reported the loss of the money in question, and when examined in the Bankruptcy Court on the matter he is alleged to have said that the money had been handed by him to the late Mr. Freeman Cohen of Johannesburg.

Mr. Jack Andrew Cohen was now called, and said he was a nephew of the late Mr. Freeman Cohen, and was in that gentleman's absolute confidence in business matters from 1896 to the day of his death in 1904. During that period Mr. Cohen, he said, had no transactions whatever with Mr. Henry Hess or anyone on behalf of the Common Weal Consolidated Ltd. At the time of his death Mr. Freeman Cohen was in financial difficulties, but his creditors had since been paid in full.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and reserved his defence. He was formally remanded for a fortnight.

ARRIVALS.

Per s s. "Salsette" Dec. 11

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 27th Nov., brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bateson, Mrs V	Miller, Mr W A
Bishop, Miss	Paton, Mr Noel
Birdwood, Mr and Mrs	Remington, Mr G
Claxton, Mrs and infant	Short, Mr W A
Hawell, Mr. Adrian	Tylden Pattenson, Mr A
Langdon, Miss	Workman, Miss R
Leake, Miss F	Wheeler, Mrs
Moberley, Mr C and Mrs	Wallwork, Capt
Manners, Mr E	Younge, Miss E M

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr N G	Morton, Miss A P
Arthur, Sir A	Mullaby, Brig-Genl H
Airth, Mr W	Morris, Mr H
Archdeacon, of Calcutta	Morton, Mr W
Barnett, Maj G	Newbold, Mr W
Crush, Mr C H	Peebles, Capt A
Dadabhoy, Mr H	Paton, Mr F M
Dow ing, Mr W K	Quicke, Mr L E
Dulcken, Mr A D and Mrs	Robinson, Mr J H
Francke, Mr A	Reid, Mr Marshall
Gage, Capt A T	Reeve, Mr R
Gage, Mrs A T	Strong, Capt H and Mrs
Graves, Maj D W	Shaw, Mr & Mrs J E and infant
Hoare, Mr C A E	Starr, Dr W H
Herderson, Capt	Smithies, Mr E A
Kinlock, Mr J C	Widdicombe, Mr E P
Lees Smith, Mr H	Warwick, Mrs
Luckman, Mrs	
Moberby, Mr and Miss C	

FOR KARACHI.

Cubitt, Miss E E	Reid, Mr W H
Gumbley, Mr D	Shields, Miss L
Meiklejohn, Capt	Stephen, Mr J S
Pearson, Mrs G	

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DINNER GOWNS TRIMMED WITH FUR.

The fur-trimmed dinner-gown has become almost an obsession with the couturiere. The narrow band of skunk or sable, chinchilla or ermine which outlines the hem and borders the decolletage—nestling, in charming contrast, against the lace tucker—or, again, marks the opening of the skirt where it is slit up over the panel or underskirt, is looked upon as such a becoming adjunct to the gown that it is hardly likely to be ruled out of court this winter. That it adds considerably to the cost of the gown is undeniable, but the strongest argument in its favour is that it takes the place of the elaborate embroideries which are even more costly than the pelt.

SHELL-PINK SATIN WITH DARK FUR.

Dark furs with gowns of pale shell-pink, "old ivory," oyster-grey, or even lemoncoloured satin, are more popular than the lighter skins, and provide a lovely contrast, while the juxtaposition of creamy old lace and fur is looked upon as one of the most becoming features of the dinner dress and the smallest scrap of old Venetian dentelle mellowed by centuries of hoarding pressed into service to form the ubiquitous bib above the swathed folds of the corsage gives a very attractive finish to a gown when introduced in conjunction with the narrowest hem of sable. Large bows of old lace hemmed with fur are besides frequently worn exactly in the front of the corsage connecting the folds, while true lovers' knots of fur are not infrequently applique to the jupe, appearing at intervals just above the hem.

PURE WHITE CLOAKS AND HOODS.

For the debutante the time-honoured custom of trimming her gown with soft white swansdown seems to have returned to favour. With little frocks of pure white satin, made in Empire style, the swansdown trimming gives to the wearer very much the appearance of the conventional snow queen, which is even more accentuated in the case of the examples built of tulle mounted over satin, which in its turn is veiled with one of the new and lovely silver nets designed in a wide-meshed lattice work, knotted at each intersecting point, and whcih gleams fitfully like imprisoned moonbeams behind the snowy meshes of the tulle. The swansdown trimming is, however, by no means confind to the ball dress alone, but is introduced on the soft white satin cloaks, and forms an important part of the huge detached hoods for evening wear, which are being only gradually adopted on this side of the Channel in imitation of our French cousins, and which carry one back to the days of powder and patches.

NEW METHODS OF TREATING THE SASH.

The ribbon drawer which in mid-Victorian times was always consecrated to odds and ends of neck-ribbon, the narrow sashes of the day and, the various addenda of a like description, and which was "tidied" and sorted at regular intervals, has once again become almost a necessity. Most women are laying in a store of ribbon varying from five to twelve inches in width, which will do yeoman duty for the new sash girdles, and can be tied and manœuvred in various ways, so as to give two or three different aspects to one gown. These ribbons are finished at the end with a fringe composed of close-set rows of two or three tiny padded satin balls, mounted one above the other and slung from slender, cords, while the ends are occasionally drawn through thick padded rings and fall from these on the left side. Another expedient is that of connecting the two ends with a huge padded waterlily or rose, from the centre of which falls a shower of tassels.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 24.

Royal Engineers.

General Sir H N D Prendergast, VC, GCB, Royal (late Madras) Eng, to be colonel commandant, vice General F H Rundall, CSI, deceased Oct. 1.

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Capt. C M Lewin is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Yeomanry Nov. 1.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal House and Royal Field Art.—Lieut F J L Cogan is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Nov. 7; Supernumerary Lieut H E O'D Traill to be lieutenant, vice G St L Thornton, promoted Nov, 22.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt. E B Loraine is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct. 24.

Coldstream Guards—Capt. F Jenkins is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct. 15.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—G A M Docker, vice H C Forster, seconded; E G S L'E Malone, vice G A M Docker, seconded for service on the Staff Sept. 19. A P Birchall, vice E G S L'E. Malone, seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry Oct. 1. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows: P A Tillard to Sept 19, vice E G S L'Estrange Malone; T G Cope to Sept. 28, vice E H S Chapman admitted to the Indian Army. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. T R E Critchley-Salmonson is vice G. E. Hawes, appointed adjutant, instead of as notified in "Gazette" of Nov. 6.

The Devonshire Regt.—Lieut, Col and Brevet Col. F C Briggs, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay; Major W T Bartlett to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col F C Briggs; Capt J P Law to be major, vice W T Bartlett Nov. 22.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—Capt. O. R. L. Hampden is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers; Supernumerary Capt. L. F. Scott to be captain, vice O. R. L. Hampden Oct. 19; Capt. W. C. Hunter retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Capt. W. Marriott-Dodington to be captain, vice W. C. Hunter Nov. 25.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Lieut. H. Lloyd is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Nov. 7.

The York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. R. E. Webb to be captain, vice H. P. Thurnall, promoted Nov. 18.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Second Lieut. T. R. Umbers to be lieutenant, vice F. R. W. Graham, seconded Oct. 24.

Army Pay Department.

The undermentioned Staff paymasters to be chief paymasters with the rank of colonel:—Lieut. Col W. C. Minchin, vice Col. J. A. R. Bell, retired Nov. 9; Lieut. Col. J. Lowry, vice Col. O. M. Johnston, retired Nov. 17.

Memoranda.

Col. J W Sill, half pay, retires on retired pay. Brevet Col. J E W Headlam, D S O from Royal Art. to be colonel Nov. 25. Lieut Col H Grier, half-pay, is placed on retired pay Nov 20. The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels:—C Hill RE Nov 22. C H L James, the Northumberland Fusiliers Nov 23. The undermentioned majors Indian Army, are granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while employed as professors at the Indian Staff College:—A C M. Waterfield, M V O 11th (King Edward's Own) Lancers (Probyn's Horse), J S M Shea, D S O 15th Lancers (Careton's Mooltanis) Nov 25. Capt. R C Dunn, half-pay, is placed on retirid pay Nov 24.

Reserve of Officers.

Major J W H Marshall-West, resigns his commission Nov 25.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Bowird Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Do'lotely Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr G W Gregson, B	Capt A deC Rennick, 11 Brs
Mr F R Collins, B	Capt H T S Rogers, 63 Pal L I
Mr J B Gilmore, B	
Mr J R Overton, B	Lieut G Channer, 14 Sikhs
Hon Justice E W Ormond, B	Lieut H P Carey, 55 Coke's R
Mr J deC Atkins, Bo Cov	Lieut A A G Duke, 8 Inf
Mr S M Edwards, Bo Cov	Lieut A C A Thackwell, 81 Prs
Mr A D Brown, Bo Cov	
Mr F B Bader, Bo	Lieut E J Bell, 127 Bel
Mr W A Wallinger, Bo	Lieut J C T Gaskell, 69 Punj
Col F H Oldfield, R E	
Col G J Younghusband, C B, Guides	Lieut A C Birt, 39 C I H
Major T N Lightfoot, 8 Raj	Nursing Sister Miss M E Harvey, Q A M N S I
Capt C Brodribb, I M S	
Capt W M Light, 114 Mah	Nursing Sister Miss A W Joss, Q A M N S I
Capt J L Lunham, I M S	
Capt E M Little, R A	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J J Pratt, I M S, B, 2 mo	Col M A Kerr, 1-8 G B, to 30 3-1910
Major J R Manners-Smith, V C, CIE, Indian Army, B, 3 mo 5 days	Col C M Duncat, 34 Poona H, 2 mo M C
Mr C M George, B, 4 mo M C	Major W K Keyworth, 74 Punj, to 20-12 08
Mr G R Jaffery, B, 5 days	Capt S A M Orr, 29 Lrs, 6 mo M C
Mr J R Middleton, B, 10 days	Capt G F Gretton, 7 Har Lrs 6 mo M C
Mr H Bradley, M Cov, 6 mo M C	Capt H B Birdwood, 39 C I H; 3 mo M C
Mr G E Johnston, M, 2 mo 9 days	Lieut W B Bell, 35 Sind H, 3 mo M C
Mr D G Waller, M, 6 mo M C	Nursing Sister Miss L F M Heale, Q A M N S I, to 28-1-
Mr A H Whyte, Bo, 7 days M C	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, Bo.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT,—

13TH DECEMBER, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns—248—47—320.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Standford in B. Flat.
Hymns—208—49—360.
Collections for—The Society for the propogation of the Gospel.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany,
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for the Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

The Church is undergoing repairs and there will be no Parade or Evening Services on Sunday.
8 a. m.—There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.
11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p. m. Sunday School.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite the Byculla Club.
9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—Mr. S. H. Kearsey.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collection for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Paraphrase.—30.
Hymns.—606, 201, 325.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—53, 323, 558.
8-45 a. m.—Matins.
Hymns.—50, 351.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—48, 355, 51, 204, 351.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m. Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND Wadby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Children's Service.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—467, 355, 234.
Psalm.—1.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—I hear that Lord Roberts is going to Egypt for the winter, and that the debate in the Lords was to some extent arranged to give him time for his motion before he left.

HOME EVIDENCE.

Another Bombay doctor tells us his opinion, thus adding one more piece of home evidence to the score or more that are regularly appearing in these columns.

That we can test the truth of home evidence such as this, makes it far more valuable than testimony which comes from those living thousands of miles away. Bombay people want Bombay evidence, and no better can be asked for than that of Dr. Abdul Razak, House Surgeon, Northcote Police Hospital, who requires no introduction to the Bombay public as a successful physician:—He says, I have used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and have had good results from them in cases of Kidney troubles.

Backache is a sign that the kindneys are weak or diseased, and at such times more work is forced upon them than they can perform, causing headache, tired feeling, irritability, nervousness, etc., and if neglected dropsy, rheumatism, urinary troubles and other dangerous illness follow. The Pills are a specific for all kidney and bladder affections for old or young and leave no after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Re. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10 8 0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20 Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

Weakened Vitality Impoverished Blood

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 10.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 11/16	1/8	
3 do. Rentes	97		un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93		un chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83	1/8	
Bar Silver in London ...	22 11/16	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 5/8	1/16	
do. in New York ...	49 1/4	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·47		un chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·83 7/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 1/2	since 28th	
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 1/8	1/4	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/4	1/4	

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ...£100,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.

Bills on Madras ...Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 300,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

Transfers Calcutta ...Rs. 15,00,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11½ unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver.—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£34,000,000	Dec. £ 6,00,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,400,000	Dec. £ 7,00,000
Other Deposits	...£40,700,000	Dec. £ 9,00,000
Government Securities	...£14,700,000	unchgd £ ...
Other Securities	...£27,500,000	Dec. £ 9,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£23,500,000	Dec. £ 6,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 200 ,,
Imports ... ...39,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ... 4·96+10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·70	4·70	4·68	4·68	4·68
+01	+01	+03	+06	+06
May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·68	4·68	4·67	4·61	
+06	+06	+06	+06	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... 59,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 57,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ... ... 50,000 ,,
Do to Continent ... ... 9,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·15—10

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·60—19 } Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to longs unloading.
Do. do. May 8·68—20 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 13/16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·55—19
Do. do. May 8·65—18
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

NEILL BROTHER'S REPORT.

Crop 13,550,000 minimum.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship Nominal.
Yellow Cawnpore, ,, ,, Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore 42 1/2 Apl.-May.—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Flat.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 48 Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 11 1/2d. Value.

Metals :—

Copper Sessions	475
Yellow Metal	6 5/16d.

Bar Iron :—

Belgian No. 2 Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 4 10 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge 4. O. B. & I. F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 5 0

SKIN SALES.

Sheep Skin sale closed to-day. Total sold 9,67,080.

Quiet and prices irregular.

Madras medium 1d. lower.

Madras common 1d. higher.

Bombay prime 1d. lower.

Bombay common 1d. higher.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [11TH DECEMBER, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. ,, 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. ,, 1st Dec.

Money :—

Yesterday afternoon the Bank of Bombay rate of interest was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :

The market opened to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand and closes about 1-32d. higher. There are only buyers of Bank remittance for near delivery, the general forward quotations not being sufficiently attractive. In the morning one or two Banks indicated their willingness to buy mail bills at 1s 4 3 32d. 3 months' sight but the rate soon went off. A large amount of bills have been offered to-day both for near and forward delivery until March, the market closing firmer than [illegible] seen it for sometime. Far Eastern rates [illegible]y.

[illegible] ... 1s. 3 15-16 to 29-32d.
[illegible]ths' sight... 1s. 3 15-16d.
[illegible] sight... 1s. 4 1-3
[illegible]ght—France 128 1-2
[illegible]t—Marks 137 1-8
[illegible]... 145
[illegible]... 151 3-4
[illegible] 165

[illegible] 95 1-8 ready and [illegible] has been some

sellers to-day, the higher Bank of Bombay rate having an unfavourable effect on the market, but there is no alteration in the quotations. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 1-16 ready and 95 1-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95·2
1st Settlement ... — ... ,, 95·1

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London, on Thursday advanced 1-16 to 22 11-16 ready and 22 5-8 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 higher at 49 1-4. Locally the market opened at 57 7-16 ex duty for ready, but a reaction set in during the day and the quotation for ready bars has fallen to 57 ex duty. A further large shipment is due to arrive shortly, and the general tendency is towards lower rates. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
AustraHan Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	57	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	57	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	57	3	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	8,45,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	14,43,000
Sundries ...	91,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	4,21,000	.....
Other Authorised Securities ...	.....	3,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	10,05,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	6,06,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	15,49,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	9,000
Balances with other Banks...	.....	449,000
Sundries ...	56,000	.....
Cash ...	.....	41,71,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 40 40 lakhs are allotted in Bills at Is. 3 29-32d., tenderers at this rate receiving 15 per cent. and 9·50 T. T. at Is. 3 15-16d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 40 lakhs and the amount advertised for next week is 80 lakhs.

The mail of the 27th November brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...	Rs. 9,00,000
Bombay ...	...	...	,, 21,10,000
Madras ...	...	...	,, 2,50,000
		Total ...	Rs. 32,60,000

The mail of the 4th December brings £10,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...	Rs. 13,90,000
Bombay ...	...	...	,, 20,20,000
Madras ...	...	...	,, 8,90,000
		Total...	Rs. 43,00,000

The mail of the 11th December brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...	Rs. 22,50,000
Bombay ...	...	...	,, 15,90,000
Madras ...	...	...	,, 17,50,000
		Total...	Rs. 54,90,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same last year
Khandeish	8,694	29,782	16,252
Central India ...	466	901	194
Barsee and Nugger ...	740	6,743	5,755
Berars...	11,426	32,949	47,040
Central Provinces ...	3,647	6,097	24,137
Total Comras...	24,973	76,472	92,638
Dholleras	629	6,449	8,933
Broach	373	912	128
Coompta and Dharwar	1,778	19,456	20,150
Westerns	154	3,349	1,082
Bengals, M.-W. P. ...	16,204	92,128	100031
Bengals, Rajputana...	49	699	2,017
Sind	229	1240	3,185
Persian	3	213	287
American		1065	2,983
Egyptian		1118	339
Other Sorts		83	29
Totals...	44,392	203,174	231,787

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-07.	Bales 1907-08	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	44,392	47,006	—2,614
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 9th Dec.... ...	203,174	231,787	—28,613
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	4,664	6,825	—2,762
China	3,368	476	+2,892
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	7,432	7,302	+130
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 9th Dec. ...			
Europe	69,479	69,655	—183
China	3,651	1,501	+2,150
Japan	60,336	22,838	+38,547
Coast Ports ...	3,286	6,939	—3,653
Total ...	136,751	101,313	+34,908
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	7,911	541	+7,371
China			
Japan	1,950	13,567	—11,617
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 28th Nov. 1908.—2,985 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 29th August 1908.—39,515 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000*
Receipts, from 1st October to 9th Dec. 1908.	203,174
	603,174
Shipments from 1st October to 9th Dec. 1908	146,720
	456,454
Afloat	9,961
	466,559
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	202,985
Stock in all hands on 10th Dec. 08 ...	253,574

* Revised.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Two important cables have been received during the week, the first being the Ginners' Report up to 1st December and the second the Bureau estimate of the Crop. These have, however, failed to throw much additional light on the position. The ginners' figures were "bearish," while the Bureau figures have been taken as "bullish." A crop of 13 million bales may now be looked upon as certain, and it remains to be seen if this figure will be exceeded. Neill Bros'. minimum is 13,550,000 bales. At present we do not see any particular reason for wide fluctuations in the near future. For some time the Liverpool market has been through a period of great depression and in spite of this fluctuations have been small. Things have not improved much of late, but we think that should prices for futures decline to about 4·50 there would probably be buyers; whereas an advance to 4·90 or so would bring out sellers.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	5·02	4·93	—06
Futures, Dec.-Jan.	4·75	4·70	—05
Do. Apl.-May.	4·74	4·68	—06
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	9·25	9·15	—20
Futures, Jan. ...	8·91	8·63	—23
Do. May. ...	8·93	8·60	—33
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	8 7-8	8·13/16...	—1·16
Futures, Jan. ...	8·78	8·55	—22
Do. May. ...	8·89	8·66	—23

In spite of indications at times to relapse there has, on the whole, been a steadier tone in the local market during the week, and prices to-day are about the same as our last Friday's closing rates. A moderate business has been done in the bazaar covering previous sales, but exporters have been almost out of the market for forward delivery. For ready cotton there has been a steady demand, both by exporters and mills, and slightly better rates have been obtainable. The business passing has not been large as arrivals show no improvement, and there is no great pressure to sell. The market closes quiet as under.

We have revised and adjusted our estimate of the stock of cotton in Bombay on 1st October 1908 on the basis of the statement of estimated stocks at Colaba on 9th November, published by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange, adding 80,000 bales as an estimated mill stock on 9th November.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	226	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	220	,,
Fine. M. G. Wawlha-Hinguighat...	209	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	205	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	202	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	197-9	,,
Fine M. G Khangaum-Akola ...	191	,,
Fine M. G. Ammoti...	191	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	182	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	177	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	186-81	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	177-9	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	181	Dec. '08
F. G. H. G. Bengals	168	Jan 09

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 16,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·64	4·64	4·62	4·62
—06	—06	—06	—06
Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·62	4·62	4·62	4·61	4·55
—06	—06	—03	—01	—05

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady during the week but there is very little business to report. Rates have advanced nearly 2s. 6d. per ton all round. Relets were done for Antwerp ready at 9s. Rubattino at 14s. and Hull at 10s.

The following are to-day's rates :—

	Seeds.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	10s.	10s. 6d.
London ...	11s.	11s. 6d.
Liverpool ...	11s.	11s. 6d.
Hull ...	11s.	11s. 6d.
Marseilles ...	11s.	11s.
Hamburg ...	12s. 6d	13s.
Bankirk ...	13s.	15s.
Havre ...	13s.	15s.
Genoa ...	13s.	15s.

Forward rates are January-February, 11s. 6d. to 12s.; March to May 14s.

The market closes quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet, and we have nothing of importance to report this week. Quotations are as under:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... ,, 7 14 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

This market has also been quiet. Rain is badly wanted in the Punjab. Brown Katni is offering for Jan.-Feb. delivery, but there is no demand from Home. We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ... ,, 9 3 0 B. T.
Apl.-May Brown Delhi ... ,, 7 14 0 R. T.
,, Yellow Gujerat ... ,, 8 6 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with a moderate business doing in ready. Some contracts have been made in 75 per cent. White Allahabad at Rs. 8-15-0 to Rs. 8 15-6 per cwt. R. T. for December-January delivery. We quote:—

Sold White 85p.c ... ... Rs. 44 8 0
Mimbara ... ... ,, 45 8 0
Havree ... ... ,, 43 0 0
Black Katni ... ... ,, 41 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Has ruled quiet with a small business doing. We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 B. T.
Apl.-May ... ... ,, 9 8 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

The market is quiet and we quote as under :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 8 0
Dec.-Jan. ... ... ,, 5 15 0 R. T.
Jan.-Feb. ... ... ,, 5 13 0 ,,

Cottonseed :—

Has also ruled quiet and we quote :—

Dec. ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Jan.-Feb. ... ... ,, 24 8 0
Feb.-March ... ... ,, 23 0 0

Mowrasseed :—

The market has ruled quiet throughout the week at

Rs. 6 10 0 to Rs. 6 12 0 B. T.

Groundnuts—

The market is steady and we quote :—

Dec.-Jan. ... ... Rs. 40 0 0

Wheat :—

The market has been sustained owing to want of rain up-country. Should the winter rains prove satisfactory they will do immense good to the rabi crops. We quote as under :—

Ready White Karachi. ... Rs. 6 11 0
April-May White Delhi... ,, 5 7 6 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay up to 9th instant :—

Wheat	29,939	cwts.
Linseed	12,004	,,
Rapeseed	2,517	,,
Gingellyseed	90,662	,,
Poppyseed	1,932	,,
Groundnuts	10,717	,,
Castorseed	14,052	,,
Rice	50,039	,,
Myrabolams	14,610	,,
Cottonseed...	88,125	,,
Mowrasseed...	5,725	,,
Gram	9,699	,,
Jowar	15,221	,,
Maize	70	,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The Market is quiet with prices generally unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues very dull and we have nothing of special interest to advise this week.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—There is no change to advise and there is no demand in the bazaar.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is dull and the demand very poor.

DHOOTIES.—We have no change to report. Prices at Home are a little easier but there is no bussiness idoing.

METALS.

COPPER is quiet with prices unchanged. There is a fair demand in the Bazar but holders are anxious sellers and will not allow rates to improve.

YELLOW METAL is also quiet with a fair demand and Home prices are unchanged.

COALS.

We quote as under for the following descriptions :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Lawrie's Desherghur	14	8	0	per ton
Lawrie's Navigation	13	8	0	,,
New Beerbhoom's Jayramdanga	14	8	0	,,
New Beerbhoom's Anthracite...	13	8	0	,,
Heilger's Anthracite	14	0	0	,,
Heilger's Standard	13	0	0	,,

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per un't ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and as business during the week has been limited there have been few fluctuations. Bank of Bombay shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,495. A good lot of Bank of India shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 70½ Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 57. In miscellaneous companies Alcock Ashdown's are quiet at Rs. 305. Badham Pile's are steady at Rs. 129. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ld., Preference shares are quiet at Rs. 153 and Ordinary shares at Rs. 130. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary shares have gradually improved from Rs. 332½ to Rs. 345, and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 262½. Central India Mining Company shares are quiet at Rs. 395. Kemp's have improved to Rs. 210 and Treacher's to Rs. 607½. Phillip's have changed hands at Rs. 55. Port Canning's and Land Improvement Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 480. Thacker's have changed hands at Rs. 286. Mill shares are quiet with little business, Bombay United are at Rs. 517 1-2, Century's have changed hands at Rs. 277 1-2. Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,715, Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 1,135. Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 113 1-4. Currimbhai's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,120. David's have kept steady at Rs. 462 1-2, Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 825. Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,520. Manekji Petit's have closed at Rs. 3,360 for January settlement, Morarji's are unchanged at Rs. 3,125. New Great Eastern shares are quiet at Rs. 217 1-2. New City of Bombay are at Rs. 745. Sassoon S. and W. Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 1,040. Standard's are steady at Rs. 1,440. Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,385. Press shares are quiet and unchanged New Berar's at Rs. 485, Indian Cotton at Rs. 130, Mofussil's at Rs. 650. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Dholka's are unchanged at Rs. 106. Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 560. Tapti Valley are quietat Rs. 420. Amritsar Patti's have been put through at Rs. 120. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1957)... 98-12-0
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust (due 1967) 97-8-0
4 per cent. ,, Municipal (due 1916) 96-8-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1923) 113-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1938) 115-0-0

Latest quotations received on 11th December from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	161
Erics	351
Unions	183½
Southern Pref. (American) ...	62
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	182½
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref. ...	52
South Eastern (Defd) ...	32½
Burma Railway ...	104
Nizam's State Railway...	110
South Indian Railway (1910)...	104
Southern Punjab Railway ...	128
Brighton A (Berthaus) ...	83½
Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...	42½
Great Western (Ord.) ...	132½
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	214½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	4
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ...	8½
Serangore Jute Factory ...	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ...	10½
British Electric Traction Preference...	4
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ...	4½
Calcutta Electric Supply ...	5½
Calcutta Trams... ...	4½
Shell Transport (Ordy.) ...	£ 2-9-6
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	94
Chartered of S. Africa ...	15s. 3d.
Consolidated Goldfields	4½
East Rands	4 7/8
Rand Mines	7½
Tanganyikas	3½
Mysore Gold	4½
Champion Reefs	5s. 3d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)... ...	2s. 9d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	6s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1½
Nundydroog	25s.
Anaconda Copper	10½
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	75½
Johannesburg Consolidated	22s. 6d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	8½
Croya Brownhill	22s. 6d.
Witwatersrand Deep	2½
New Kleinfontein	2½
Great Boulder Proprietary	20s. 3d.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 24th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,584, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 11. The total earnings from 1st January to 24th October, 1908, were Rs. 30,980, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,482.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 24th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 4,557, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 230. The total earnings from 1st January to 24th October, 1908, were Rs. 69,604, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 177.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 24th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 15,277, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 2,178. The total earnings from 1st January to 24th October, 1908, were Rs. 1,87,708, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 19,498.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India...	100	50	5 ,,	70½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,625
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 ,,	63½
Specie Bank ...	O. 50	50	1½ ,,	13
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	50	6 ,,	57½
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 ,,	200
	100	30	p.c. 9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	160		xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	4-0-0	14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.		100	100	101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma New Issue...	625	675	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 15½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg...	100	100	Nil.	29
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building		500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	345
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	262½
Delhi Flour...	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	137
Indian Guarantee Spretyship ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	124
John Roberts and Co	100	10	14	20
Kemp and Co ...	100	100	divd 10	195
Karachee Landing...	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 210
Marcha and Co....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	100	100	il.	35
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co ...	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co....	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	480
Syndicate... ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company... ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	100	100	Nil.	com 20
	G. 75	£ 15	...	div. 9
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2-in	67
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company, Treasher and Co....	£5	£5	yr. 14	xd 33
	500	500	yr. 40	607½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	600
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufg. spring Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	517½
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India... ...	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Chhol Silk	500	500	70	975½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	24	230½
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	730
Crescent	100	100	5	111½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,115
David	250	250	20	462½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,600
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	165
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	div. 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	350	350	10	197
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	380
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khanjeeh	1,000	616	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor	500	500	25	825
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,360
Morarji Gouldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

SOME PROS AND CONS.

Both on strictly constitutional grounds and on the score of party tactics, it seems to us that there is something to be said for and against both courses of conduct that were open to the Unionist Peers with regard to the preposterous Licensing Bill. The Lords, and the country with them, are agreed that this Bill is a worthless measure, carrying the minimum of hope for the cause of temperance and the maximum of vindictive spoliation of perfectly legitimate trade interests, in which the innocent investor is largely concerned. To give the Bill a second reading, and to amend it out of all recognition, would have been, no doubt, to reach by a roundabout course the same deadlock as will be produced by summary rejection; and there would have been the disadvantage of seeming in some sort to approve the principle of this misshapen legislation. It may be that the more honest and sensible action has been taken. Yet to fly in the face of the Bishops "sans ceremonie," to refuse a hearing and the pains of amendment to any sort of measure claiming, however imperfectly, the sanction of Temperance Reform, and to have some appearance of being the servants of "the Trade"—well, there will be those, good Tories and keen opponents of the Government's Bill, who will not be wildly enthusiastic over the spectacle. It was a difficult situation. We should not care to dogmatise as to its ethics or its tactics. And few sane persons will bitterly lament the dead Bill.

LORD GLENESK.

Lord Glenesk, dying at a ripe age, leaves the world poorer for the loss of a remarkable figure, whose life and career were honourable to himself and an example to others. Since the days when, as a youth of twenty, Mr. Algernon Borthwick became the Paris correspondent of the paper of which his father was the manager, he used brilliant talents and a high courage in the service of the "Morning Post." He was in his day a modernist and a pioneer. He reduced the price of the paper from three-pence to a penny, in some fear and trembling, but with a fine courage of his own convictions. He made the "Morning Post" the great organ of considered opinion and the great newspaper which we know to-day, and he combined with the most advanced ideas of management the solid virtues of a thoroughly conservative spirit. His life was many-sided, and it was fruitful of good in many directions. He has deserved well of the State, and he dies universally regretted. Himself a link between the old and the new journalism it is curious to recall that his father fought one of the last duels in England. In condoling with our contemporary we may say that its loss is also ours and that of our own time.

GOVERNMENT BY NEGROES.

Attention has been called anew to the wretchedly governed Republic of Liberia, that melancholy example of the failure of negroes to organise a decent State. The neighbouring State Sierra Leone has been put to some expense and bother by the absence of any control by the Government of Monrovia over the natives near the border, but Englishmen have suffered in other ways. Our traders at Cape Palmas are at the mercy of ignorant, brutal, and corrupt officials. Only last year two instances occurred in which their tyranny caused the death of two Englishmen. For striking a drunken official who interfered with his work an agent was thrown into a foul dungeon, where he died in three months' time. Still worse was the fate of a merchant who accused a native firm, which included the local chief justice, of stealing mahogany logs. Not content with imposing an enormous fine, the natives rained stones, bottles, and bullets into his bungalow, and finally he died under very suspicious circumstances. It is alleged that Berlin has been supporting the Liberian Government in their efforts to avoid annexation by England. It is only fair to the Germans on the spot to say that they have supported the English traders in every way, and would like nothing better than to see the cerrupt Government dispossessed.

THE COURAGE OF THE CZAR.

It is the fashion in many quarters to regard the Czar as a coward, a justifiable coward, so to speak, inevitably brought to a timid shrinking state of mind by the constant attempts of the Anarchists to penetrate into the palace of Czarskoe Selo. So far from blaming him, most people feel that they would suffer in exactly the same way were they in his position. The strain of such a position is sufficient to break down the nerves of any but a very strong man. It is well known that the Czarina has suffered terribly from the constant danger to the life of her husband, and that her health is in danger of being permanently undermined by the strain, a danger every one will hope may be definitely averted. While this has been the general opinion about the Czar, those who have had more intimate knowledge of the "Little Father" of his people have always asserted that he has no fears for himself, only for his son and heir, and that he has frequently dispensed with escorts thrust upon him by his entourage. This view is borne out by his Majesty's action during the funeral of the Grand Duke Alexis in St. Petersburg. To walk alone at the head of the cortege through the streets of St. Petersburg, within reach of a shot from a window, signifies no ordinary courage. And it had its reward. The depth of devotion awakened in the crowd by the sight of the Little Father risking his life in this way is said to have been a revelation to those who mixed with the onlookers. Russia after all, is governed by a man.

MONKEY TALK.

Some years ago Professor R. L. Garner caused quite a sensation by his theory that monkeys talk. He has since been pursuing his researches at Fernan Vaz in the French Congo, and writes home to America that he has secured proof positive of his correctness. A short monkey dictionary has been compiled by him. It is a queer piece of instruction. We gather that "Gur'h" means "Hello there, my friend, where are you?" that "Eu-nh" is the reply "Here I am under these palms, not far away," and that "Qhui" is the appeal "Well, wait there a moment; I want to get to you." These sounds have been imitated by Professor Garner, who by their means has been enable to carry on a conversation with one of his pet monkeys. It would have been more satisfactory if a wild monkey had been chosen as interlocutor, for pets have a way, on pleasing invitation, of saying what their masters would have them say. But Professor Garner has investigated many other sounds, and we daresay he has succeeded in learning much that a really discreet monkey would have preferred to keep to himself. So far as we are able to judge, the monkey language has considerable advantage over the human. It appears to be a kind of shorthand speech. Fancy, for instance, "Gur'h" meaning all that is attributed to it! By adopting this language it would be possible to print Shakespeare in a thinner volume than the finest of fine paper has hitherto produced for us and in these days when houses and flats tend to grow smaller and smaller, compactness is everything—or almost everything.

DUNLOP

Dunlops First The Rest Nowhere.

MOTOR TYRES.

IN ALL THE GREAT EVENTS OF THE YEAR.
Irish, Scotch, and R.A.C. 2,000 Miles Trials
and 4 inch Tourist Trophy Race.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Can be had from all Motor Car Dealers.

THE ONLY ARABIC, URDU AND PERSIAN TYPEWRITER.

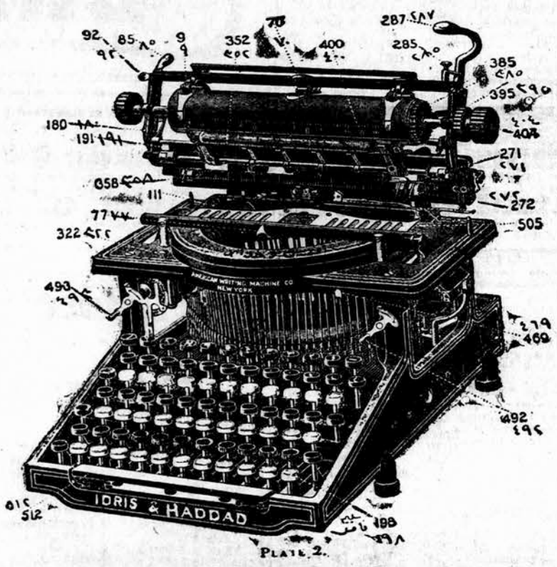

PLATE 2.

AGENTS WANTED FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE PUNJAB.
Call or write to the Sole Agents,
Empire Trading Co.,
35, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

KOKO
FOR THE HAIR

INVALUABLE TO RESIDENTS IN HOT CLIMATES.

The sales of "KOKO" became so large in Australia that a factory had to be opened for its manufacture.

This demand arose through the benefits derived by the inhabitants of that hot country from the use of "KOKO FOR THE HAIR." It is absolutely essential that something must be used to tone up the scalp, in a hot climate, or, loss of hair will result.

Customers are warned to see that they purchase "KOKO" wrapped in dark coloured cartons as this make is specially manufactured for use in hot climates.

"KOKO" THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.

YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.

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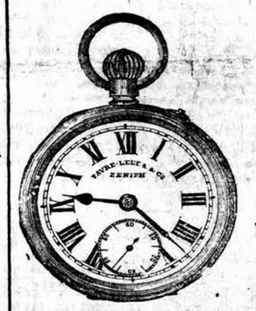

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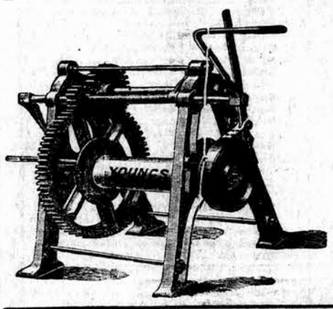

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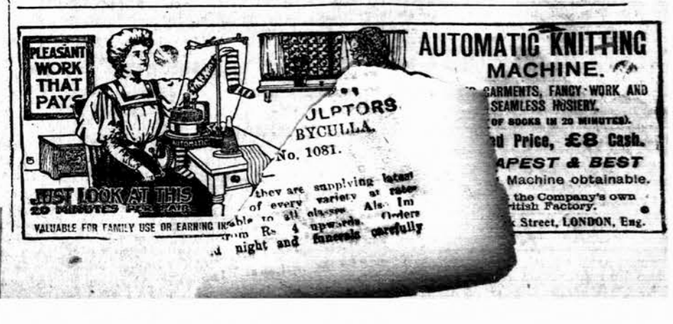

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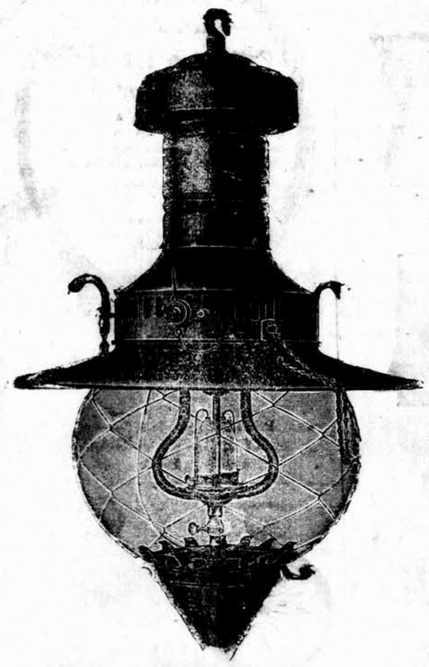

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